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French for Soldiers

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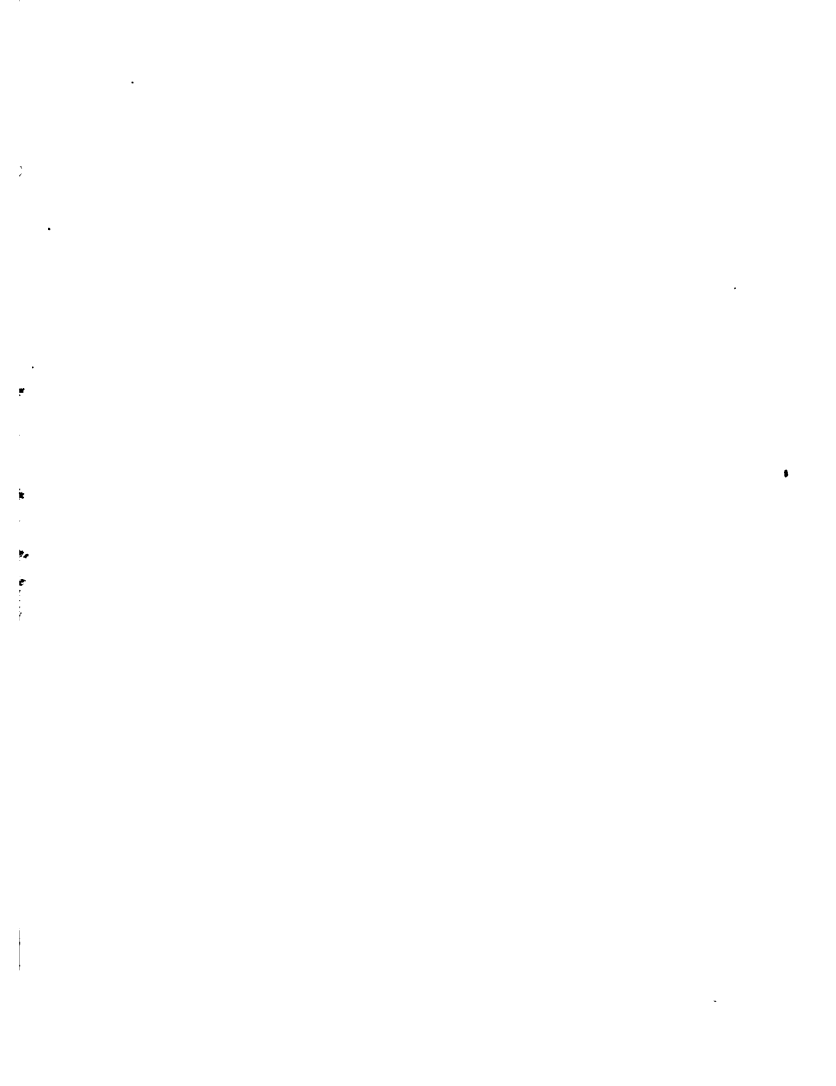
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FRENCH FOR SOLDIERS

PREPARED FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF EDUCATION

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PREFACE

FRENCH FOR SOLDIERS was prepared in the summer of 1917 for the classes then being organized by the Massachusetts State Department of University Extension. Issued originally in mimeographed form, it is now printed in order to meet the demand from outside as well as within the state.

The authors have endeavored to present in simple fashion the essentials of French pronunciation and grammar with as large a vocabulary of a practical and military nature as possible. The lessons are intended primarily for beginners and for use in classes. Teachers of French have everywhere shown themselves ready to volunteer to help those intending to serve in France. For those who already know some French the book will serve for private study in reviewing their knowledge and in familiarizing them with military terms.

The reading passages, drawn chiefly from the French manual for platoon commanders, provide valuable information on modern formations and methods of warfare

which our American troops are now learning in France. Because of the technical nature of some of this matter and in order to make it available to all, it was thought best to accompany it with an interlinear translation. Smoothness of translation has been at times subordinated to literalness for the sake of aiding the student in the understanding of the original.

The lessons will be used in different ways by different teachers to meet the needs of their classes. Much work should be done orally to accustom the students to hear and recognize French words. Questions and answers in French may be based on the exercises and on the reading passages.

The authors wish here to acknowledge their indebtedness to the following books, which they also recommend to those who wish to do further study: Grandgent, *Essentials of French Grammar* (Heath and Co., Boston, Mass.), Fraser and Squair, *Shorter French Course* (Heath and Co., Boston, Mass.), *Vade-Mecum, French and English Technical and Military Terms*, by E. Plumon (Hachette and Co., London, or Brentano's, New York), *French Daily Life* (Newson and Co., New York), *Recueil provisoire français-anglais de termes militaires*,

PREFACE

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par la mission militaire française à l'Université Harvard avec l'approbation de l'Army War College (*in preparation*).

The authors wish to express their gratitude to all those who aided them in the preparation of this volume and especially to the officers of the French Military Mission to Harvard University, and to Captain Fernand Baldensperger, professor at the Sorbonne and exchange professor at Columbia University.

A. F. W.

P. W. L.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
December, 1917.

PRONUNCIATION

The student should not attempt to memorize the following rules but should keep them for reference.¹ He should practise those sounds which are different from English, observing very carefully the pronunciation of the teacher. Frequent repetition of the model words, or of others, may be made at any time. Students should try on one another the new words and phrases that they learn. In this way they can train their vocal organs and also train their ear in catching new words. Pronounce each word distinctly; do not be afraid to open your mouth or to make faces; it is necessary to do so in order to pronounce some French sounds.

Letters, Accents, Syllables

French letters are the same as English.

On looking at a page of French one notices certain marks or accents not found in English. There are three accents written over vowels: the acute accent (é); the grave accent (è); the circumflex (ê); as in *éperon*, *frère*, *même*.

The letter *c* is sometimes written with a cedilla (*ç*) under it to indicate the "soft" sound of *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*; as in *façon*, *français*, Soft *c* = *s* in English *sale*. To indicate the "soft" sound of *g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, an *e* is inserted just after the *g*, as in *mangeons*. Soft *g* = *si* in English *vision*.

¹ For a fuller treatment of the pronunciation the student is referred to Grandgent, *Essentials of French Grammar* (Heath & Co., Boston, Mass.), from which much of the matter in this lesson has been taken.

Two dots over a vowel (diæresis) usually show that the vowel is to be pronounced separately: *baïtonnette*.

In dividing words into syllables a single consonant goes over to the next syllable. This is different from English. Groups of two consonants ending in *l* or *r*, and the groups *ch*, *gn*, *ph*, *th*, all of which denote simple sounds, go over to the next syllable: *gé-né-reu-se-ment*, *ar-bre*, *a-chat*, *vain-cre*, *poudre*, *sif-fler*, *a-gneau*.

Other groups of two consonant letters are usually divided in the middle: *al-ler*, *es-pé-ran-ce*, *bon-heur*.

These rules for division into syllables are useful not only in writing but also in determining, in certain cases, the pronunciation of a vowel.

Exercise

Divide into syllables:

alors, autre, parler, langue, française, disant, était, belle, esclave, dernière.

Vowels

French vowels should be pronounced clearly and distinctly (for exception, see the pronunciation of *e* below); they should not be slurred or drawled into diphthongs, as is often the case with English vowels. Compare English *rose*, *rave*, with French *rose*, *rêve*.

The length of French vowels need not trouble the beginner, as the differences are slight and the rules for exceptions complicated. No vowel is long unless it is accented and comes before a consonant sound.

Vowel sounds

a (place) between *a* in *pat* and *a* in *part*.

â (âme) like *a* in *part* but with the mouth well open. This is also the usual pronunciation of *a* before silent *s* and before the sounds *s* and *z*, except in the endings of verbs: *bas*, *casser*, *base*.

an see Nasal Vowels.

é (été) like *a* in *bakery*.

è, ê (sève, même) like *e* in *bed*

e (me) like *u* in *fur* but indistinct. When it ends a syllable, *e* is regularly so sounded in monosyllables and in first syllables, and is regularly silent in all other cases. This is the so-called mute *e*, as in *ce*, *le*, *tenir*, *velours*; *âne*, *classe*, *souverain*. It is pronounced as above when coming in the interior of a word or phrase, if its omission would bring about a combination of consonant sounds hard to pronounce: *autrement*, *quatre fois*.

E before a pronounced consonant in the same syllable is pronounced è: *avec*, *belle*, *herbe*.

E before a silent consonant in the same syllable is pronounced é before *d*, *f*, *r*, *z*; as in *pied*, *clef*, *parler*, *parlez*. It is pronounced è before *c*, *g*, *t*; as in *aspect*, *legs*, *paquet*. In *et*, however, it is pronounced é.

en see Nasal Vowels.

i (fini) like *ea* in *eatable*.

in see Nasal Vowels.

o (botte) between *u* of *hut* and *o* of *hot*, but with the lips rounded.

ô (dôme) like *o* in *notary*, but with the lips well rounded and protruding as for whistling. *O* when final or followed

only by silent consonants is sounded *ô*; as in *gros*, *écho*; also before a *z* sound and usually before an *s* sound: as in *chose*, *grosse*.

on see Nasal Vowels.

u (tu) *ea* of *eatable* rounded, or French *i* pronounced with the lips rounded as for whistling.

Combinations of Vowels

ai generally pronounced like *è*: *aimer*, *mai*, *vrai*, *allais*. English speakers have a tendency to pronounce this *ai* like *é*; it is so pronounced only in *ai*, *gai*, *geai*, *sais*, *sait*, and in the verbal ending *-ai*.

ay, ey when followed by a vowel sound they are pronounced *èy*: as in *ayons*, *crayon*.

au generally pronounced *ô* except before *r*: as *au*, *aussi*, *chauffer*; but *aurai*.

eu, œu (peu, nœud) when final or followed only by silent consonants they are pronounced *eu*; that is, like *a* of *bakery* with the lips well rounded, or French *é* well rounded: as *feu*, *œufs*, *ceux*, *monsieur*. Before a pronounced final consonant they are usually pronounced *æ* (see below), as *œuf*, *peur*, but there are numerous exceptions.

œ (œil) *e* of *bed* rounded, or French *è* rounded.

ou (fou) like *oo* of *booby* well rounded.

ui the *u* (rounded *i*) is very short and the stress is on the *i*, as *lui*, *puis*.

Nasal Vowels

To pronounce the nasal vowels, open the mouth wide and say the English sounds indicated below as nasally as possible.

This does not mean "talking through the nose." The breath comes out through both the nose and the mouth. Care must be taken not to pronounce an *ng* at the end of these sounds. They should be practised carefully.

an (élan) *a* of English *mar* nasalized, or French *â* nasalized.

in (vin)	<i>a</i>	"	<i>man</i>	"	"	<i>è</i>	"
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un (un)	<i>u</i>	"	<i>murder</i>	"	"	<i>æ</i>	"
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on (bon)	<i>aw</i>	"	<i>maw</i>	"	"	<i>o</i>	"
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En is usually pronounced like French *an*; as *encore*, *vendre*. It is sounded like French *-in* in final *-éen*, *-ien*, *-yen*, and in the group *-ien* in the verbs *tenir* and *venir*: as *bien*, *citoyen*, *tiendrai*.

A single *n* or *m* in the same syllable with a vowel usually makes the vowel nasal, the *n* or *m* itself being silent; as *enfant*, *simple*, *jeun*. If, however, the *n* or *m* is followed by a vowel or by another *n* or *m*, then *n* or *m* is pronounced and the vowel has the same sound as if the next consonant were not *n* or *m*; as *canon*, *ennemi*, *flamme*. In *enivrer*, *ennui*, *emmener*, the *en* and *em* have the sound of *an*. In *femme*, the *e* before the *mm* is pronounced *a*. In *automne* and *condamner* the *mn* is pronounced like *nn*.

Consonants

French consonants, with the exceptions noted below, are not unlike the English consonant sounds. They should be pronounced as distinctly as possible :

d, l, n, t in pronouncing these consonants the tip of the tongue touches the backs of the upper front teeth: as *nous te le donnons*.

gn a single sound made by pressing the tip of the tongue against the backs of the lower front teeth while the

upper surface of the tongue is pressed against the roof of the mouth: as *campagne*, *baigner*.

- r** made by having the point of the tongue vibrate against the front teeth, a variety of *r* heard in English among elocutionists. It may also be made by drawing the tongue into the back of the mouth and letting the uvula vibrate against it. This second variety is the more usual pronunciation in Paris and the large cities. It can be acquired by practice and imitation. In any case the *r* should be pronounced very distinctly and not slighted as is so often the case in English: as *rire*, *sur*, *rose*, *porter*.

When *l* or *r* preceded by *b*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *t*, *v*, at the end of a word, the *l* or *r* should be pronounced very lightly and not as a separate syllable as in English: as *peuple*, *quatre*.

- s** sharper than in English: as *six*, *cesser*. When a single *s* comes between vowels it is pronounced *z*.
- h** silent in modern French.

The following rules will be useful for reference:

- c** like *s* before *e*, *i*, *y*: as *tracé*, *cire*; otherwise like *k*: as *écu*, *clou*, *lac*.
- ch** like *sh* in *sheep*: as *chose*, *chez*, *vache*.
- g** like *si* in *vision* before *e*, *i*, *y*: otherwise like *g* in *got*: as *congé*, *gîte*, *gare*.
- gu** usually like *g* in *got*: as *guide*, *vague*.
- qu** usually like *k*: as *quai*, *quand*, *qui*.

- ti when followed by a vowel, is pronounced *sy* or *si* in words which have an *sh* sound in English: as *nation*, *patience*.
- x usually *ks*: as *excuse*, *fixer*. Initial *ex-* before a vowel is *gs*: as *exister*. Special cases of *x* will be treated under Numerals.
- ill (at the end of a word, *il*): when preceded by a vowel it has the sound *y*: as *feuille*, *œil*, *travail*. This is the so-called liquid *l*. After a consonant *ill* is usually pronounced *iy*: as *billet*, *filles*. In some important exceptions it is pronounced *il*: as *mille*, *millier*, *million*, *ville*, *village*, *tranquille*. Final *il* after a consonant is pronounced *i* in some words: as *fusil*, *outil*; *il* in others: as *fil*, *mil*, *avril*; in a few *iy*: as *grésil*.

Silent Consonants

Consonant letters are frequently silent in French, especially at the end of words. It is perhaps easier to remember that certain consonants, *c*, *f*, *l*, *q*, *r*, are usually pronounced at the end of words and that all others are silent. As *q* is not of very frequent occurrence, it may help the student to remember the others if he will note that they are the consonants in the English word *careful*. The above rule for silent consonants has many exceptions, which have to be learned by practice.

It should be especially noted that *r* is silent in *-er* at the end of most words of more than one syllable. This includes the infinitive of all verbs of the first conjugation: as *donner*, *charger*. Another important exception is the word *monsieur*, in which *r* is always silent. *R* is sounded however in *amer*, *cuiller*, *enfer*, *hiver*.

Linking or liaison

In a group of words closely connected the final consonant of one word is carried over to the next word when that word begins with a vowel sound: as *nous allons, vous êtes*. In such cases *s* and *x* go over as *z*, *c* and *g* as *k*, and *d* as *t*: as *rang élevé, six ans, grand homme*. The *n* or *m* of a nasal group is carried over and the vowel loses much of its nasality: as *mon ami*.

Aspirate H

Certain words in which the *h* was formerly pronounced, still act as if they began with a consonant, and thus linking and elision do not take place before them. These words have to be learned by observation. *Hache, halte, hangar, haricot, hâte, héros, honte* are a few examples.

Elision

When an unaccented monosyllable ending in *e* or *a* is immediately followed, in the same phrase, by a word beginning with a vowel sound, the final vowel of the monosyllable is omitted and an apostrophe is put in its place; as *l'âme, il m'aime*. *Si*, meaning *if*, elides its *i* only before *il* and *ils*, he, they.

Exercise

The following passage should be read over very carefully more than once by the teacher. The students can then read it over a few words at a time after him, individually or in chorus. They should then practise it carefully, reading it aloud and consulting the rules for difficulties in pronunciation.

Alors d'une chose à l'autre, M. Hamel se mit à nous parler
Then from one thing to another, M. Hamel began to speak to us

de la langue française, disant que c'était la plus belle
of the French language, saying that it was the most beautiful

langue du monde, la plus claire, la plus solide: qu'il
language in the world, the most clear, the most solid: that

fallait la garder entre nous et ne jamais l'oublier, parce que,
it was necessary to keep it among us and never forget it, because,

quand un peuple tombe esclave, tant qu'il tient bien sa
when a people falls into slavery, as long as it keeps well its

langue, c'est comme s'il tenait la clef de sa prison. . . .
language, it is as if it held the key of its prison. . . .

Puis il prit une grammaire et nous lut notre leçon. J'étais
Then he took a grammar and read to us our lesson. I was

étonné de voir comme je comprenais. Tout ce qu'il disait
astonished to see how I understood. All that he said

me semblait facile, facile. Je crois aussi que je n'avais
seemed to me easy, easy. I think also that I had

jamais si bien écouté, et que lui non plus n'avait jamais mis
never listened so well, and that he also had never put

autant de patience à ses explications. On aurait dit
so much patience into his explanations. One would have

qu'avant de s'en aller le pauvre homme voulait nous donner
said that before going away the poor man wished to give us

tout son savoir, nous le faire entrer dans la tête d'un seul
all his knowledge, to make it enter into our heads with a single

coup.
stroke.

ALPHONSE DAUDET, *La Dernière Classe.*
The Last Lesson.

- A. Write out the above passage, indicating the silent letters.
- B. Indicate any cases of linking, of elision, of cedilla, of nasal vowels, acute accents, grave accents. Make a list of the occurrence of each kind of cases.

FRENCH FOR SOLDIERS

FRENCH FOR SOLDIERS

LESSON I

Gender of nouns

French nouns are of two genders, masculine and feminine. It is well to learn the definite article with each noun as it helps to fix in mind the gender of the noun.

Definite article

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>masc. le</i>	<i>les</i> } <i>the</i>
<i>fem. la</i>	<i>les</i> }
<i>le bidon, the canteen, flask</i>	<i>les bidons, the canteens, flasks</i>
<i>la brosse, the brush</i>	<i>les brosses, the brushes</i>

Plural of nouns

French nouns regularly form their plural by adding a silent *s* to the singular, *les sacs*, the bags; *les tentes*, the tents.

Elision

If the word immediately following the article begins with a vowel or a silent *h*, the *e* or *a* of the article is elided and the article is written *l'*.

<i>l'éperon, m., the spur</i>	<i>les éperons, the spurs</i>
<i>l'homme, m., the man</i>	<i>les hommes, the men</i>
<i>l'épaule, f., the shoulder</i>	<i>les épaules, the shoulders</i>
<i>l'habitation, f., the dwelling</i>	<i>les habitations, the dwellings</i>

Indefinite article

Masculine

un, a, an, one

un bâton, a stick, pole

un piquet, a peg

un éperon, a spur

Feminine

une, a, an, one

une corde, a rope

une boîte, a box

une habitation, a dwelling

Vocabulary

NOTE: In the vocabularies the definite article will accompany each noun, thus indicating the gender. In the case of a noun beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*, the gender will be indicated by *m.*, or *f.*, immediately after the word.

le bâton, the stick, pole

le bidon, the canteen, flask

le biscuit, the cracker

la boîte, the box

la brosse, the brush

la cartouche, the cartridge

la cartouchière, the cartridge pouch

la corde, the rope

l'eau, f., the water

l'épaule, f., the shoulder

l'éperon, m., the spur

l'habitation, f., the dwelling

l'homme, m., the man

le piquet, the peg

le sac, the bag

la tente, the tent

est, is

sont, are

dans, in, within

ici, here

là, there

où, where °°

Students should study the vocabularies carefully. Try to give the French equivalent of the English word while you keep the French words covered and vice versa. Try naming in French those parts of your equipment of which you already know the French names. Try the words on one another to

see if you can pronounce them and make yourself understood. Make the French words part of your daily life, not mere words on paper.

Exercises

- A. Read aloud in French and translate into English:
1. Où sont les biscuits ? Les biscuits sont dans la boîte.
 2. Où est la corde ? La corde est ici.
 3. L'homme est dans l'habitation.
 4. Les hommes sont dans les habitations.
 5. La brosse est ici. Le piquet est là.
 6. L'eau est dans le bidon.
 7. Les cartouches sont dans la cartouchière.
 8. Où est le bâton ? Le bâton est dans l'eau.
 9. La brosse est dans le sac.
 10. Les éperons sont dans la tente.
- B. Pronounce the following list of nouns and (1) place the definite article before each one; (2) place the indefinite article before each one; (3) put the nouns in the plural placing the definite article before each one:
- ... corde, ... cartouche, ... habitation, ... homme, ... piquet, ... épaule, ... sac, ... tente, ... éperon, ... bâton, ... brosse, ... biscuit, ... bidon, ... cartouchière, ... eau.
- C. Write in French:
1. The water is in the canteen.
 2. The crackers are in the box.
 3. The cartridge is in the cartridge pouch.
 4. Where is the pole ?
 5. The rope is in the tent.
 6. The bag is here.
 7. The brush is there.
 8. The man is in the dwelling.
- D. Read aloud the following passage after the instructor, trying to pronounce as carefully as possible. The instructor will then explain it word by word. Try to remember as many of the words as possible.

POSITION DU SOLDAT SANS ARMES

Position of the soldier without arms

Garde à vous.

Attention.

Les talons sur la même ligne et rapprochés autant que la
The heels on the same line and together as much as the

conformation de l'homme le permet, les pieds un peu moins
conformation of the man, (it) permits, the feet a little less

ouverts que l'équerre et également tournés en dehors, les
opened than the right angle and equally turned outward, the

genoux tendus, le corps d'aplomb sur les hanches et légère-
knees straightened, the body erect on the hips and slight-

ment penché en avant, les épaules effacées, les bras pendant
ly bent forward, the shoulders kept back, the arms hanging

naturellement, la main ouverte, les doigts joints, le petit doigt
naturally, the hand open, the fingers joined, the little finger

un peu en arrière de la couture du pantalon, la tête haute et
a little to the rear of the seam of the trousers, the head high and

droite sans être gênée, les yeux fixés droit devant soi.
straight without being stiff, the eyes fixed straight before one.

Repos.

At ease.

Rester en place en observant le silence, mais sans être
Remain in place while keeping silence, but without being

LESSON II

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tenu de garder la position ni l'immobilité.
required to keep the position or immobility.

Pages 22-23. Manuel du Chef de Section d'Infanterie.
Manual of the Platoon Leader of Infantry.

Édition de janvier, 1917. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale.
Edition of January, 1917. Paris, National Printing Office.

NOTE: The French of the trenches is not always the French of the dictionary. The soldiers or "poilus" have slang or "argot" expressions for nearly everything. Some of the more common of these will be listed in these lessons.

"Poulu" French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
German	le Boche	l'Allemand
bayonet	{ la fourchette la Rosalie le tire-boche le tue-boche }	la balonnette

LESSON II

Present indicative of the verb *avoir*, to have

j'ai, <i>I have</i>	nous avons, <i>we have</i>
tu as, <i>thou hast</i>	vous avez, <i>you have</i>
il, <i>he has</i>	ils ont, <i>they have</i>

NOTE: The ordinary form of address corresponding to the English "you" is *vous*, whether singular or plural. *Tu* is used in familiar or affectionate address, as between members

of the same family, intimate friends, or in addressing children. As it may express undue familiarity and so be impolite, it must be used with care. The foreigner will have little use for it. In the exercises of these lessons use *vous* to translate "you" unless you are otherwise directed.

The feminine third person singular is *elle*, she; *elles*, they; *la femme a une vache*, the woman has a cow; *elle a une vache*, she has a cow; *elles ont une vache*, they have a cow.

Il and *elle* mean "it" when standing for a noun representing an inanimate object. They agree in gender and number with the noun they represent. *Le bidon a une courroie*, the canteen has a strap; *il a une courroie*, it has a strap; *la tente a une corde*, the tent has a rope; *elle a une corde*, it has a rope.

Possession

Possession is indicated by *de*, of. *La tente de Jean*, John's tent. *De* is also used to form adjective phrases: *le bâton de tente*, the tent pole.

Contraction of *de*

When the definite article *le* or *les* is directly preceded by *de*, "of," "from," the two words are contracted into one. *La* and *l'* do not contract with *de*.

de + le = du

de + les = des

de + la = de la

de + l' = de l'

Le fusil du soldat, the soldier's gun; *le sabre de l'officier*, the officer's sword; *la vache de la femme*, the woman's cow; *le toit de l'habitation*, the roof of the dwelling.

Vocabulary

le bâton de tente, <i>the tent pole</i>	le soldat, <i>the soldier</i>
la baïonnette, <i>the bayonet</i>	le toit, <i>the roof</i>
le ceinturon, <i>the belt</i>	la vache, <i>the cow</i>
la courroie, <i>the strap</i> ; courroie de bidon, <i>canteen sling</i>	aussi, <i>also</i>
la couverture, <i>the blanket</i>	de, <i>of, from</i>
la femme, <i>the woman, wife</i>	et, <i>and</i>
le fusil, <i>the gun</i>	deux, <i>two</i>
la gamelle, <i>the mess tin</i>	trois, <i>three</i>
Jean, m., <i>John</i>	quatre, <i>four</i>
l'officier, m., <i>the officer</i>	qui, <i>who</i>
la poussette, <i>the push cart</i>	sur, <i>on</i>
le sabre, <i>the sword</i>	non, <i>no</i>
	oui, <i>yes</i>
halte! qui vive? avance à l'ordre! <i>advance and give the countersign!</i>	halt! who goes there?

Exercises

A. Read aloud in French and translate into English:

1. J'ai le bâton de tente.
2. Il a le fusil du soldat.
3. Où est la poussette?
4. Nous avons quatre fusils.
5. Vous avez trois sabres.
6. Qui a la vache de la femme?
7. Où sont les toits des habitations?
8. Elle a une vache.
9. Elles ont une vache.
10. Nous avons la gamelle de Jean.
11. Le bidon a une courroie. Il a une courroie.
12. Le fusil a une baïonnette. Il a une baïonnette.
13. Nous avons le ceinturon de l'homme.
14. Nous avons aussi le sabre de l'officier.
15. Vous avez deux biscuits et trois cartouches.

- B.** Read aloud the following words placing before each (1) the indefinite article, (2) the definite article singular, and (3) the definite article plural:
... baïonnette, ... couverture, ... toit, ... sabre, ... officier, ... courroie, ... poussette, ... fusil, ... gamelle, ... vache.
- C.** Give French equivalents for:
and, also, on, in, two, yes, of, no, four, who, three, here, where, there.
- D.** Write in French:
1. We have the soldier's gun. 2. He has the officer's sabre. 3. She has a cow. 4. They have three blankets. 5. The soldier has also a mess tin. 6. He has two belts. 7. Who has the canteen sling? 8. Halt! Who goes there? Advance and give the countersign.
- E.** Read aloud after the instructor, trying to pronounce as carefully as possible:

FORMATION DE COMBAT ET FRONT DE COMBAT DE LA SECTION
*Formation for combat and front of combat of the platoon*¹

L'expérience des récents combats confirme que l'intervalle
The experience of recent combats establishes that the interval

de 4 à 5 pas entre les hommes d'une ligne déployée assure le minimum de pertes, tout en laissant à la troupe la cohésion suffisante. L'intervalle de 4 à 5 pas entre les tirailleurs
of 4 to 5 paces between the men of a line (when) deployed assures the minimum of losses, while leaving to the troops cohesion enough. The interval of 4 to 5 paces between rifle-

¹ The platoon of the American company as recently organized closely resembles the French section.

leurs est donc l'intervalle normal de combat.
men is then the interval normal in combat.

Il s'ensuit que, pour éviter des fronts trop étendus sur
It follows that to avoid fronts too extended over
lesquels toute direction devient impossible, la section se
which any control becomes impossible, the platoon will
formera généralement au début non plus sur une ligne, mais
form generally at the outset no longer on one line, but
en profondeur.
in depth.

Le front de combat normal de la section est de 80 à 100
The front of combat normal in the section is from 80 to 100
pas, soit 60 à 75 mètres.
paces, or 60 to 75 meters.

Qu'elle combatte comme unité d'assaut ou comme unité de
Whether it combats as unit of assault or as unit of
renfort, elle se formera généralement en deux lignes,
reinforcement, it will form generally in two lines,
appelées couramment vagues, constituées, la première par sa
called currently waves, constituted, the first by its
1^{re} $\frac{1}{2}$ section, la seconde par sa $\frac{1}{2}$ section de voltigeurs.
1st half section, the second by its half section of riflemen.
La distance entre ces deux vagues sera de 10 à 15 pas.
The distance between the two waves will be from 10 to 15 paces.

Measures of Length

The French unit of length is *le mètre* which equals 39.37 inches. The *mètre* is divided into 100 parts or *centimètres*. 5 *centimètres* are about equivalent to 2 inches. 1000 *mètres* make 1 *kilomètre* or about 6/10 of a mile. For convenience in reckoning one can remember that 8 *kilomètres* equal about 5 miles.

"Pollu" French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
to eat	bouffer	manger
machine gun	le moulin à café	la mitrailleuse
ambulance	le paquebot	l'ambulance, f.

LESSON III

Present indicative of the verb *être*, to be

je suis, <i>I am</i>	nous sommes, <i>we are</i>
tu es, <i>thou art</i>	vous êtes, <i>you are</i>
il est, <i>he is</i>	ils sont, <i>they are</i>

Interrogation

The simplest way to ask a question in French is to place *est-ce que*, is it that, is it true that, before the affirmative form of the sentence: *le soldat a une marmite*, the soldier has a kettle; *est-ce que le soldat a une marmite?* has the soldier a kettle?

When the subject of the sentence is a personal pronoun, it is more usual and simpler to place it after the verb in order to

form the interrogative form: *avons-nous ?* have we ? *ont-ils ?* have they ?

If the third person singular ends in a vowel, *-t-* is inserted: *a-t-il ?* has he ? *a-t-elle ?* has she ?

In the case of the first person singular the *est-ce que* form is preferable if the inverted form makes a combination difficult to pronounce. Except in the common *suis-je ?* am I ? *ai-je ?* have I ? *puis-je ?* can I ? it is better to use *est-ce que* for the first person singular and the inverted form for the other persons when the subject is a personal pronoun.

If the subject of the sentence is a noun, demonstrative or possessive pronoun, the noun stands before the verb and is repeated after it by means of a pronoun: *le soldat a-t-il une marmite ?* has the soldier a kettle ? *les soldats ont-ils une marmite ?* have the soldiers a kettle ?

If the sentence begins with an interrogative word or phrase the order is usually the same as in English: *où sont les soldats ?* where are the soldiers ? *où sont-ils ?* where are they ?

Present Indicative Interrogative of *avoir*, to have

ai-je, have I

as-tu, hast thou

a-t-il, has he

avons-nous, have we

avez-vous, have you

ont-ils, have they

Present Indicative Interrogative of *être*, to be

suis-je, am I

es-tu, art thou

est-il, is he

sommes-nous, are we

êtes-vous, are you

sont-ils, are they

Some or any

Some or *any*, used to modify a noun, are usually expressed by *de* and the definite article. *Some* or *any* are frequently

omitted in English. They must be expressed in French in every case where they would not be out of place in English: *j'ai du pain*, I have some bread; *il a de la viande et de l'eau*, he has meat and water; *a-t-il du café ?* has he any coffee ?

Vocabulary

l'abri, m., <i>the shelter</i> ;	abri- la plaque d'identité, <i>the identity disk</i> , tag
caverne, <i>the dugout</i>	
avec, <i>with</i>	le poisson, <i>the fish</i>
le bœuf, <i>the beef</i> , ox	la pomme, <i>the apple</i> ; pomme
le café, <i>the coffee</i>	de terre, <i>potato</i>
la cuisinière roulante, <i>the soup kitchen</i> , rolling kitchen	le potage condensé, <i>the soup</i>
l'entonnoir, m., <i>the crater</i> (shell or mine)	le porc, <i>the pork</i> , pig [tablet]
la ficelle, <i>the string</i>	le quart, <i>the drinking cup</i>
le jambon, <i>the ham</i>	le sucre, <i>the sugar</i>
les légumes, m., pl., <i>the vegetables</i>	le tabac, <i>the tobacco</i>
mais, <i>but</i>	la tranchée, <i>the trench</i>
la marmite, <i>the kettle</i> , pot	la viande, <i>the meat</i>
le pain, <i>the bread</i>	les vivres, m. pl., <i>the rations</i> ;
	vivres de réserve, <i>emergency rations</i>
	le vin, <i>the wine</i>

The French soldier in sending a message is required to see that it answers the following five questions:

- qui ? *who (sends it) ?*
- quand ? *when (sent) ?*
- où ? *where (sent from) ?*
- comment ? *how (by what means) ?*
- que ? *what (the message) ?*

He memorizes the list, — *qui, quand, où, comment, que*, as a kind of key.

Exercises

- A. Read aloud in French and translate into English:**
1. Où sommes-nous ? Nous sommes dans les tranchées.
 2. Où sont-ils ? Ils sont dans l'abri.
 3. Où est-il ? Il est dans l'entonnoir.
 4. Qu'avez-vous ? J'ai du pain et de la viande.
 5. Qui a le potage condensé ?
 6. Où est la cuisine roulante ? Où est-elle ?
 7. J'ai une ficelle. Vous avez du sucre et du sel.
 8. Le jambon est dans la marmite.
 9. A-t-il du bœuf ? Il a du bœuf et des légumes.
 10. Ont-ils des pommes de terre ? Non, mais ils ont de la viande et du vin.
 11. J'ai du café et du tabac.
 12. Qui a les vivres de réserve ?
 13. Les soldats ont-ils du poisson ?
- B. Put the proper French equivalent for *some* or *any* before the following nouns:**
- ... ficelle, ... bœuf, ... pain, ... jambon, ... sucre, ... viande, ... vin, ... café, ... légumes, ... vivres.
- C. Give French equivalents for:**
- trench, shelter, crater, rations, vegetables, bread, meat, wine, coffee, tobacco, string, beef, pork, fish, sugar, salt, potatoes, soup, soup kitchen.
- D. Write in French:**
1. I have some bread and some meat.
 2. Have you any water ?
 3. He has wine and tobacco.
 4. Has he any sugar ?
 5. Where are they ? They are in the trenches.
 6. We are in the shelter.
 7. The beef is in the kettle.
 8. Have you any rations ?
- E. Read aloud carefully after the instructor. Students need not learn yet the French names of numbers.**

ALIMENTATION EN CAMPAGNE
Campaign rations

Rations usuelles (en grammes):

Normal ration (in grams):

	Ration normale	Ration forte increased
Pain <i>Bread</i>	750	750
Pain biscuité <i>Hard-tack</i>	650	650
Viande fraîche <i>Fresh meat</i>	400	450
Lard ou saindoux (donné avec la <i>Bacon or lard (given with</i> viande fraîche) <i>fresh meat)</i>	30	30
Viande protégée <i>Cold-storage meat</i>	210	210
Viande de conserve <i>canned</i>	300	300
Potage (donné avec la viande de con- <i>Soup</i> serve)	50	50
Riz ou légumes secs <i>Rice or dried vegetables</i>	60	100
Sucre <i>Sugar</i>	32	48

LESSON III

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Café	24	36
<i>Coffee</i>		
Sel	24	24
<i>Salt</i>		
Vin	½ litre	½ litre
<i>Wine</i>		
Bière ou cidre	1 litre	1 litre
<i>Beer or cider</i>		
Tabac (officiers)	20	20
<i>Tobacco (officers)</i>		
Tabac (troupe)	15	20
<i>(troops)</i>		

Substitutions:

1^{re}. A la place de viande:

In place of meat:

	Ration normale	Ration forte
Hareng salé ou fumé ou morue		
<i>Herring salted or smoked, or codfish</i>		
salée	400	500
<i>salted</i>		
Viande fumée	250	250
<i>Meat smoked</i>		
Sardines à l'huile	200	250
<i>Sardines in oil</i>		
Morue sèche	100	125
<i>Codfish dried</i>		
Porc salé	240	300
<i>Pork salted</i>		

2°. À la place du riz ou des légumes secs:

In place of the rice or dried vegetables:

Pommes de terre	450	750
<i>Potatoes</i>		
Choux, carottes, navets	600	1000
<i>Cabbage, carrots, turnips</i>		
Pâtes	60	100
<i>Macaroni, etc.</i>		
Légumes conservés	60	75
<i>Vegetables canned</i>		
Confitures	75	75
<i>Preserves</i>		

Manuel, pp. 331-332.

Weights and Measures

The unit of weight in France is *le gramme*. 1000 *grammes* equal the *kilogramme* (m.) or 2.2 pounds avoirdupois. 1000 *kilogrammes* equal the French *tonne* (f.) or about 2200 lbs. The *kilogramme* is frequently called the *kilo* (m.). A *half-kilo* is the *livre* (f.) or French pound, which is about 1.1 English pounds.

The French measure of volume is the *mètre cube* = 35.32 cubic feet or 1.308 cubic yards.

The French measure of capacity is *le litre* = 1.06 quarts liquid or 0.9 quarts dry measure.

"Pollu" French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
cook	le cuistot	le cuisinier
meat (fresh)	le bidoche	la viande fraîche
preserved beef	le singe	le bœuf
wine	le pinard, le pive	le vin

LESSON IV

Negation

Negation is expressed in French by *ne* before the verb and *pas* after it. If the verb begins with a vowel the *ne* becomes *n'*.

Present Indicative Negative of *avoir*, to have

je n'ai pas, <i>I have not</i>	nous n'avons pas, <i>we have not</i>
tu n'as pas, <i>thou hast not</i>	vous n'avez pas, <i>you have not</i>
il n'a pas, <i>he has not</i>	ils n'ont pas, <i>they have not</i>

Exercise: Give similarly the Present Indicative Negative of *être*, to be.

Present Indicative Negative Interrogative of *avoir*, to have

n'ai-je pas, <i>have I not</i>	n'avons-nous pas, <i>have we not</i>
n'as-tu pas, <i>hast thou not</i>	n'avez-vous pas, <i>have you not</i>
n'a-t-il pas, <i>has he not</i>	n'ont-ils pas, <i>have they not</i>

Exercise: Give the Present Indicative Negative Interrogative of *être*, to be.

Some or any

We have seen that *some* or *any* as an adjective is usually expressed in French by *de* and the definite article. In the following two cases the article is omitted: (1) when the noun is the direct object of a negative verb, (2) when the noun is immediately preceded by an adjective: *je n'ai pas de viande*, I have no meat; *j'ai de bon café*, I have some good coffee.

Some or *any* as a pronoun is expressed by *en*, which stands immediately before the verb: *avez-vous de la viande? J'en ai.* Have you any meat? I have (some). *En* must be expressed in French even though *some* is not always expressed in English.

Direct Object Pronouns

Le, la, les are used as direct objects of verbs. They stand directly before the verb and agree with the noun they represent in gender and number: *avez-vous le savon ? Oui, je l'ai.* Have you the soap ? Yes, I have it. *Ont-ils les chaînes ? Ils les ont.* Have they the chains ? They have them.

Voici and voilà

Voici, here is, here are, and *voilà*, there is, there are, are used in pointing out objects. The object pronoun precedes these words just as it does a verb: *où est la hache ? la voilà*, where is the axe ? there it is; *voici les outils, les voici*, here are the tools, here they are.

Vocabulary

l'arbre, m., <i>the tree</i>	l'église, f., <i>the church</i>
beaucoup, <i>much, many, a great deal</i>	en, <i>some, any, of it, of them</i>
la bêche, <i>the spade</i>	la hache, <i>the axe</i>
la campagne, <i>the country (as opposed to city)</i>	la hachette, <i>the hatchet</i>
le canon, <i>the cannon</i>	huit, <i>eight</i>
la chaîne, <i>the chain</i>	la maison, <i>the house</i>
le champ, <i>the field</i>	l'outil, m., <i>the tool</i> ; outils de parc, <i>general tools</i> ; outils portatifs, <i>portable tools</i>
cing, <i>five</i>	la pelle, <i>the shovel</i>
les cisailles, f. pl., <i>the nippers, wire cutters</i>	peu, <i>little, but little</i>
la clef, <i>the key</i>	le pic, <i>the pick</i>
à côté de, <i>beside, alongside of</i>	la pioche, <i>the pickaxe</i>
derrière, <i>behind</i>	sept, <i>seven</i>
devant, <i>in front of</i>	six, <i>six</i>
	sous, <i>under</i>

Exercises**A. Read aloud in French and translate:**

1. Où sont les canons ? Ils sont derrière l'église. 2. Où sont les arbres ? Ils sont devant la maison. 3. Qui a la bêche ? Je l'ai. 4. Avez-vous les cisailles ? Non, Jean les a. 5. A-t-il des outils ? Il en a beaucoup. 6. Qui a la hachette ? La voici. 7. Voilà la maison. La voilà. 8. Je n'ai pas de viande. En avez-vous ? Je n'en ai pas. 9. Nous avons sept pelles et huit pioches. 10. La maison n'est pas à côté de l'église. 11. N'avez-vous pas de pain ? Nous n'en avons pas. 12. Les officiers ne sont-ils pas sous les arbres ? Oui, les voilà.

B. Give French equivalents for:

under, on, behind, in front of, seven, six, eight, five, axe, shovel, nippers, church, field, spade, tree, much, little, key, chain, cannon, house, tool, pickaxe.

C. Write in French:

1. Have you any tools ? No, I have n't any. 2. Where is the church ? It is behind the trees. 3. Have they any cannon ? They have a great many. 4. We have no spades. Have you any ? 5. Where are the nippers ? There they are. 6. Who has the axe ? I have it.

D. Read aloud in French after the instructor:**ALIMENTATION EN CAMPAGNE (continued)*****Campaign rations***

Dans les abris enterrés, 29 grammes de bougie par homme
In the dugouts 29 grams candles per man

et par jour; ou 70 grammes de pétrole; ou 70 grammes
per day; or 70 grams of kerosene; or 70 grams
de carbure.
of carbide.

Eau (en cas de rationnement): 3 à 5 litres par homme
Water (in case of rationing): 3 to 5 litres per man
selon la saison, 40 litres par cheval.
according to the season, 40 liters per horse.

Paille de couchage: 5 kilogrammes de paille longue ou 7
Straw for bedding: 5 kilograms of long straw or 7
kilogrammes de paille courte.
kilograms of short straw.

Chauffage: 1 kilogramme de bois ou 0.600 de charbon.
Fuel: 1 kilogram of wood or 0.600 of coal.

Chauffage dans les abris enterrés: par P.C.¹ ou poste
Fuel in the dugouts: per P.C. or telephone
téléphonique: 5 kilogrammes de charbon de bois ou 7 kilo-
post: 5 kilograms of charcoal or 7 kilo-
grammes .500 de coke.
grams .500 of coke.

Par homme: 0.200 de charbon de bois ou 0.300 de coke
Per man: 0.200 of charcoal or 0.300 of coke

(à la place de la ration de chauffage ordinaire).
(in place of the ration of fuel usual).

¹ P. C. = poste de commandement = command-post.

Cuisson des aliments: Au cantonnement: 0.850 de bois ou
Cooking of foods: In cantonment: 0.850 of wood or
0.530 de charbon, 0.600 et 0.360 avec les cuisines roulantes.
0.530 of coal, 0.600 and 0.360 with the rolling kitchens.

Au bivouac: 1.100 de bois ou 0.630 de charbon.
In bivouac: 1.100 of wood or 0.630 of coal.

Rations supplémentaires de réchauffage aux tranchées:
Rations supplementary for warming up in the trenches:

0.65 d'alcool solidifié ou 0.300 de coke ou 0.200 de charbon
0.65 solidified alcohol or 0.300 of coke or 0.200 of char-
de bois.
coal.

Chevaux (ration moyenne): 5 kil. 500 d'avoine et 2 kil. 500
Horses (average ration): 5.500 of oats and 2.500
de foin.
of hay.

Vivres de réserve: 5.500 d'avoine.
Rations in reserve: 5.500 of oats.

Autres rations:
Other rations:

Thé: 3 gr. (avec 10 gr. de sucre).
Tea: 3 gr. (with 10 gr. of sugar).

Eau-de-vie: 1/16 de litre.
Brandy: 1/16 liter.

Savon: 12 gr. par jour.
Soap: 12 gr. per day.

Allumettes: 50 pour 15 jours.

Matches: 50 for 15 days.

Bougies selon la saison: $\frac{1}{2}$ ou 1 bougie par escouade;

Candles according to the season: $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 candle per squad;

2 gr. ou 4 gr. par homme; $\frac{1}{4}$ ou $\frac{1}{2}$ bougie par officier.

2 gr. or 4 gr. per man; $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ candle per officer.

Pétrole: Substitué aux bougies sur la base de 3 litres pour

Kerosene: Substituted for candles on the basis of 3 litres for

1 kilo de bougies. Les bougies sont de 16 au kilo.

1 kilo of candles. The candles are 16 to the kilo.

Manuel, p. 332.

Measures of Surface

The French unit of square measure is the *are* (m.) = 100 *mètres carrés* = 100 square meters. The *hectare* (m.) = 100 *ares* = approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

French Money

The unit of French coinage is the *franc* (m.) equal at par to about 20 cents. It is divided into 100 *centimes* (m.) which are thus worth about $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent each. Among the people it is common to reckon in *sous* (m.); 1 *sou* = 5 *centimes* = 1 cent. The common coins are copper pieces of 1 and 2 *sous*; nickel pieces of 25 *centimes*; silver pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ *franc*, 1 *franc*, 2 *francs*, 5 *francs*; gold pieces of 10 and 20 *francs*.

"Pollu" French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
(poor) cart (often applied to a Ford automobile)	la bagnolle	la voiture
to flee	se carrer mettre les bouts de bois	se sauver
to kill (German) observation balloon	zigouiller la saucisse	tuer le ballon observateur

LESSON V**Adjectives**

French adjectives agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify.

French adjectives form their plural by adding silent *s* to the singular. Adjectives and nouns ending in *s*, *x*, or *z* make no change for the plural.

The feminine of adjectives is formed by adding silent *e* to the masculine. Adjectives ending in silent *e* in the masculine make no change to form the feminine.

If the masculine of an adjective ends in a silent consonant the addition of the silent *e* causes the consonant to be pronounced.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	
petit	petite	petits	petites	<i>little, small</i>
joli	jolie	jolis	jolies	<i>pretty</i>
anglais	anglaise	anglais	anglaises	<i>English</i>
pauvre	pauvre	pauvres	pauvres	<i>poor</i>
grand	grande	grands	grandes	<i>big, tall</i>

Position of adjectives

French adjectives usually follow their nouns, especially adjectives of nationality. Such common adjectives as *young* and *old*, *good* and *bad*, *big* and *little*, *pretty* and *ugly*, usually precede their nouns.

Present Indicative of *donner*, to give

je donne, <i>I give</i>	nous donnons, <i>we give</i>
tu donnes, <i>thou givest</i>	vous donnez, <i>you give</i>
il donne, <i>he gives</i>	ils donnent, <i>they give</i>

NOTE: *donne*, *donnes*, *donnent* are all pronounced alike since -e, -es, -ent are silent.

In the interrogative, *est-ce que je donne?* should be used for the first person. In the third person, since it ends in a vowel, a -t- is inserted: *donne-t-il?*

French has only one form for the present: *je donne*, I give. Consequently *je donne* also means, I do give, I am giving. Similarly, *est-ce que je donne?* means, do I give? am I giving? and *je ne donne pas* means, I don't give, I am not giving.

All regular verbs which end in -er are conjugated in the present tense like *donner*. Verbs in -er constitute nine-tenths of the verbs in the French language. There are only two really irregular verbs ending in -er: *aller*, to go, and *envoyer*, to send. They will be given later.

Contractions

As *de* combines with the definite article, so *à*, *to*, *at*, *in*, combines with it.

à + le = au

à + les = aux

à + la = à la

à + l' = à l'

Vocabulary

allemand, -e, *German*

américain, -e, *American*

anglais, -e, *English*

à présent, *at present, now*

belge, *Belgian*

le clocher, *the steeple*

dix, *ten*

donner, *to give*

ensemble, *together*

la fenêtre, *the window*

français, -e, *French*

le fusil mitrailleur, *the
auto-rifle*

le fusilier, *the auto-
rifleman*

grand, -e, *big, tall*

la grenade, *the grenade;*

grenade à main, *hand*

grenade; grenade à

fusil, *rifle grenade*

le grenadier, *the bomber*

haut, -e, *high, tall (of things)*

joli, -e, *pretty*

là-bas, *down there, over yonder*

lancer, *to throw, hurl*

la main, *the hand*

maintenant, *now*

neuf, *nine*

pauvre, *poor*

petit, -e, *little, small*

la porte, *the door*

porter, *to carry*

la rue, *the street*

le village, *the village*

la ville, *the city, the town*

Exercises**A. Read aloud in French and translate:**

1. Les Anglais sont grands. 2. Les Françaises sont jolies. 3. Les Belges sont pauvres. 4. Les maisons sont petites. 5. Les Allemands sont dans le clocher. 6. Les grenadiers lancent les grenades. 7. Le fusilier porte le fusil mitrailleur. 8. Nous donnons les grenades aux grenadiers. 9. Vous lancez la grenade à l'Allemand. 10. Les soldats français sont avec les soldats américains là-bas dans la rue du village.

B. Give French equivalents for:

I throw, he throws, does he throw? we carry, they carry, do they carry? I am carrying, I am not carrying, they throw, are they throwing? are you throwing?

C. Give French equivalents for:

German, French, English, American, Belgian, poor, little, pretty, big, street, town, door, window, steeple, ten, nine, now, together.

D. Write in French:

1. He throws grenades. 2. The Americans are in the town. 3. We give the bread to the Belgians. 4. Does he throw the grenade? 5. I am giving the auto-rifle to the Englishman. 6. Ten Germans are in the windows of the steeple. 7. The doors of the house are small.

E. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

ORGANISATION DE LA SECTION

Organization of the platoon.

Les appellations suivantes sont réglementaires,
The names following are official,

Grenadiers pour les soldats spécialisés dans l'emploi de la
Bombers for the soldiers specialized in the use of the
grenade à main et à fusil (grenadiers V.B.)¹.
grenade for hand and for rifle (rifle grenadiers).

Fusiliers pour les soldats spécialisés dans l'emploi
Auto-riflemen for the soldiers specialized in the use
du fusil-mitrailleur (F.M.).
of the auto-rifle.

Voltigeurs² pour les autres combattants dont cette ap-
Riflemen for the other combatants for whom this
pellation caractérise heureusement l'activité et le dévouement
name characterizes well their activity and devotion
à des tâches multiples.
to tasks of many kinds.

Ces appellations ne modifient en rien la vie intérieure de la
These names in no wise change the life within the
compagnie; grenadiers, fusiliers, voltigeurs, prennent une
company; bombers, auto-riflemen, riflemen, take an
part égale aux travaux de toute sorte.
equal share in work of all kinds.

¹ V.B. = Viven Bessières, rifle grenade.

² More literally: tumblers, vaulters; the name is indicative of a lively, quick person.

Les quatre sections de la compagnie ont une composition
The four platoons of the company have a make-up
 identique.
wholly alike.

La section est divisée en deux demi-sections.
The platoon is divided into two half-platoons.

1 ^{re} demi-section <i>First half-platoon</i> (sergent grenadier <i>sergeant</i> ou fusilier)	{ 1 ^{re} escouade (grenadiers): <i>squad</i> 1 caporal et 7 grenadiers <i>corporal</i> 2 ^e escouade (fusiliers): 1 caporal et 6 fusiliers (2 équipés de F.M.: fusil mitrailleur) <i>equipped with</i>
2 ^e demi-section (sergent voltigeur)	{ 3 ^e escouade (voltigeurs): 1 caporal et 8 voltigeurs, 2 V.B. et 1 pourvoyeur <i>ammunition bearer</i> 4 ^e escouade (voltigeurs): 1 caporal et 9 voltigeurs, 2 V.B. et 1 pourvoyeur

Les autres soldats de la section ne combattent pas dans
The other soldiers of the platoon do not fight in
 le rang, tels que tambour ou clairon, pionnier, infirmier,
ranks, such as drummer or bugler, pioneer, hospitalman,
 cycliste, signaleur, ordonnance, etc., sont répartis entre les
cyclist, signaler, orderly, etc., are distributed among the
 escouades de façon à égaliser les effectifs.
squads in a way to equalize the effectives.

Tous les soldats doivent savoir lancer la grenade.
All the soldiers should know how to throw the grenade.

Manuel, pp. 55-56.

Belgian Money

Belgian money is like French in having *francs* and *centimes*.

English Money

The unit of English money is the *shilling*, worth at par about \$0.24. It is divided into twelve *pence*. One reckons in pennies and half pennies.

20 shillings make one pound, worth at par about \$4.86.

German Money

The unit of German money is the *mark*, worth at par about \$0.24. It is divided into 100 *pfennigs*.

"Poilu" French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
Germans	les vaches, les sales vaches (<i>especially since the gas attacks; Boches is now less used</i>)	les Allemands
mustache	la brosse à dents	les moustaches
cannon	le bavard	le canon
dug-out	le cagna	abri dans les tranchées

LESSON VI

Imperative

The imperative of most verbs is like the present indicative, with the exception that the second singular drops its -s. The subject of an imperative is never expressed.

donne, *give*

donnons, *let's give*

donnez, *give*

Since the student is not using the *tu* form, the only forms of the imperative that he will need to use are like the present indicative: *donnons, donnez*.

Possessive Adjectives

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc. or Fem.</i>	
<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
mon	ma	mes	<i>my</i>
ton	ta	tes	<i>your</i>
son	sa	ses	<i>his, her, its</i>
notre	notre	nos	<i>our</i>
votre	votre	vos	<i>your</i>
leur	leur	leurs	<i>their</i>

Possessive adjectives agree in gender and number with the thing possessed. They must be repeated before each noun: *mon casque, ma capote et mes bottes*, my helmet, overcoat, and boots.

Before a feminine word beginning with a vowel or silent *h* one uses *mon, ton, son* instead of *ma, ta, sa*: *mon église*, my church; *mon habitation*, my dwelling.

Son, sa, ses mean *his, her, or its*, according to the possessor.

The *o* of *notre, votre* is pronounced like the *o* in *hot*; whereas the *o* in *nos* is pronounced like the *o* in *dome* well rounded.

Adjective Phrases of Quality

autant de, <i>as much, as many</i>	peu de, <i>little, few</i>
assez de, <i>enough</i>	plus de, <i>more</i>
beaucoup de, <i>much, many</i>	tant de, <i>so much, so many</i>
combien de, <i>how much, how many</i>	trop peu de, <i>too little, too few</i>
moins de, <i>less, fewer</i>	trop de, <i>too much, too many</i>

These phrases precede the noun they modify: *j'ai beaucoup de pain mais peu de viande*, I have much bread but little meat.

These words may be used alone without the *de* as pronouns or adverbs: *j'en ai beaucoup*, I have a great deal (of it); *vous parlez beaucoup*, you speak a great deal.

Vocabulary

aimer, <i>to like, love</i>	le lait, <i>the milk</i>
assez, <i>enough</i>	moins, <i>less</i>
autant, <i>as much, as many</i>	le morceau, <i>the bit, piece</i>
le beurre, <i>the butter</i>	l'œuf, <i>m., the egg</i>
la botte, <i>the boot</i>	parler, <i>to speak</i>
la capote, <i>the (soldier's) overcoat</i>	plus, <i>more</i>
le casque, <i>the helmet</i>	regarder, <i>to look, look at</i>
la casquette, <i>the cap</i>	la scie, <i>the saw</i>
le chapeau, <i>the hat</i>	le seau, <i>the bucket</i>
chercher, <i>to seek, look for</i>	le soulier, <i>the shoe</i>
le chocolat, <i>the chocolate</i>	la soupe, <i>the soup</i>
combien, <i>how much, how many</i>	tant, <i>so much, so many</i>
crier, <i>to cry out, shout</i>	le tournevis, <i>the screwdriver</i>
écouter, <i>to listen</i>	travailler, <i>to work</i>
expliquer, <i>to explain</i>	très, <i>very</i>
jouer, <i>to play</i>	trop, <i>too much</i>

NOTE: Nouns ending in *-eau* form their plural by adding silent *-x*: *chapeau, chapeaux; morceau, morceaux*.

Exercises

- A. Read aloud in French and translate into English:
1. Écoutez les Allemands qui crient.
 2. Ne travaillez pas trop.
 3. Nous avons assez de beurre mais peu d'œufs.
 4. Son chapeau, sa casquette et ses souliers.
 5. Voici le seau; cherchez de la soupe à la cuisine roulante.
 6. Combien de lait avez-vous? J'en ai assez.
 7. Où est ma scie? Elle est là-bas avec votre tournevis.
 8. Jouez moins et travaillez plus.
 9. Donnons un morceau de pain à la pauvre femme.
 10. Il l'explique au grenadier.
- B. Use the proper form of the French possessive adjective meaning (1) his, (2) our, (3) your, (4) my, (5) their, before the following words:
- lait, œufs, beurre, casque, chapeau, seau, souliers, scie, tournevis, soupe, capote, bottes, chocolat.
- C. Give French equivalents for:
- enough milk, little chocolate, a piece of meat, so much soup, how many eggs, to work, to play, to like, to speak, to look at, to explain, to look for, helmet, hat, cap, saw, bucket, screwdriver, overcoat.
- D. Write in French:
1. Where are my shoes? There they are with his helmet.
 2. Give a little soup to the soldier.
 3. Look at the Germans who are working.
 4. I have butter enough, but I have little milk.
 5. My shoes are too small.
 6. Your overcoat is too big.
 7. How many eggs have you? I have n't any. He has five.

E. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

ORGANISATION ET ENCADREMENT DE LA COMPAGNIE
Organization and strength of the company

L'effectif hommes de troupe de la compagnie se décompose
The effective troops of the company are divided

ainsi:

as follows:

1° Quatre sections de combat
Four platoons for combat

organisées comme il est dit à la leçon 5.
organized as is said in lesson 5.

Sous-officiers (sergents chefs de demi-section). 8
Sub-officers (sergeants heads of half-platoons)

Caporaux chefs d'escouade 16
Corporals heads of squads

Soldats 144
Soldiers

2° Gradés non compris dans les sections
N.C.O.'s not comprised in the platoons
de combat
for combat

1 adjutant	} 4
1 sergent-major	
1 sergent-fourrier	
<i>quartermaster</i>	
1 caporal-fourrier	

3° Soldats non compris dans les sections
de combat

3 conducteurs	}	22
<i>guides</i>		
4 sapeurs-pionniers		
<i>sapper-pioneers</i>		
4 tambours et clairons (agents de liaison du <i>drummers and buglers</i>		
capitaine)		
1 infirmier (caporal à la 1 ^{re} compagnie du <i>hospitalman</i>		
bataillon)		
2 signaleurs		
2 tailleur et cordonnier		
<i>tailor shoemaker</i>		
1 ordonnance (du capitaine)		
<i>orderly</i>		
5 divers		
<i>miscellaneous</i>		
Total		194

Dans l'ordre constitutif, la 1^{re} section est commandée par le
In the order constitutive

lieutenant le plus ancien; la 4^e, par le deuxième lieutenant ou
oldest

sous-lieutenant, à défaut par un adjudant-chef; la 3^e par un
second if there is none, by a first adjutant

adjudant; la 2^e par le sergent-major; quand il y a un troisième
lieutenant ou sous-lieutenant, il commande la 2^e section.

" Poilu " French

Some of the derivatives from the slang expression *Boches*, to indicate the Germans, follow:

la bocherie, *the deed of a Boche*

le bochisme, *German teachings*

bochiser, *to spy*

la Bochie and la Bochonnie, *the land where the Boches live, Germany*

LESSON VII

Past Tense

The present perfect tense is the ordinary tense in French for expressing what happened in the past. It thus translates both our English present perfect, *I have bought*, and our English past tense, *I bought, I did buy*.

It is usually formed by adding the past participle of a verb to the present tense of the verb *avoir*: *j'ai donné*, I have given, I gave.

The past participle of all *-er* verbs ends in *-é*. A few past participles of certain other common verbs will be given from time to time in the vocabularies so that the past tense of those verbs may be used.

Present Perfect of *donner*, to give

j'ai donné, <i>I have given</i> <i>I gave</i>	nous avons donné, <i>we have given</i> <i>we gave</i>
tu as donné, <i>thou hast given</i> <i>thou gavest</i>	vous avez donné, <i>you have given</i> <i>you gave</i>
il a donné, <i>he has given</i> <i>he gave</i>	ils ont donné, <i>they have given</i> <i>they gave</i>

The formation of the negative or interrogative is very simple; it is just like the negative or interrogative of *avoir* with the addition of the past participle: *est-ce que j'ai donné, as-tu donné? a-t-il donné?* etc.; *je n'ai pas donné, tu n'as pas donné, etc.; est-ce que je n'ai pas donné? n'as-tu pas donné? n'a-t-il pas donné?* etc.

Agreement of the Past Participle

The past participle of a verb conjugated with *avoir* does not change except when the direct object precedes the verb: *j'ai donné les cartouches*, I have given the cartridges. If the direct object precedes the verb the past participle agrees with it in gender and number: *les cartouches que j'ai données*, the cartridges which I have given; *je les ai données*, I have given them (supposing *cartouches* is meant).

Indirect Object Pronouns

Lui, to him, to her, and *leur*, to them, are used with the verb, which they precede: *je lui donne du pain*, I give him some bread; *je lui ai donné du pain*, I have given him some bread; *je ne lui ai pas donné de pain*, I have n't given him any bread; *ne lui donnez pas de pain*, don't give him any bread. But in the positive imperative they follow: *donnez-lui du pain*, give him some bread. Note that *lui* and *leur* must be used whenever English *him*, *her*, *them* mean *to him*, *to her*, *to them*.

Il y a

When *there is*, *there are* merely state the existence of a thing or things, without emphasis on the word *there* and without any possibility of a gesture or look of pointing, it is expressed

by *il y a* and not by *voilà*: *il y a des Allemands dans l'église*, there are some Germans in the church; but *voilà des Allemands*, there are some Germans, with a gesture of pointing.

Vocabulary

apporter, <i>to bring</i>	le kaki, <i>the khaki</i>
appuyer, <i>to support</i>	laisser, <i>to leave</i>
l'attaque, f., <i>the attack</i>	laver, <i>to wash</i>
la blanchisseuse, <i>the</i> <i>laundress</i>	le linge, <i>the linen</i>
le bouton, <i>the button</i>	montrer, <i>to show</i>
les bretelles, f. pl., <i>the</i> <i>suspenders</i>	la paire, <i>the pair</i>
le cache-nez, <i>the muffler</i>	le pantalon, <i>(a pair of) trousers</i>
le caleçon, <i>the drawers</i>	la poche, <i>the pocket</i>
la chemise, <i>the shirt</i>	porter, <i>to carry, wear</i>
l'ennemi, m., <i>the enemy</i>	propre, <i>clean, neat</i>
la flanelle, <i>the flannel</i>	sale, <i>dirty</i>
le gilet, <i>the waistcoat, vest</i> ;	trouver, <i>to find</i>
gilet de flanelle, <i>flannel</i>	la tunique, <i>the coat (of soldier)</i>
undershirt	l'uniforme, m., <i>the uniform</i>
	les vêtements, m. pl., <i>the</i> <i>clothes</i>

Exercises

- A. Read aloud in French and translate:
(*Try reading the sentences aloud to one another and translating by ear*).
1. Nous lui avons donné un cache-nez et un gilet de flanelle.
 2. Ils ont coupé les boutons et les bretelles du pantalon de l'Allemand.
 3. La blanchisseuse lui a apporté le linge.
 4. J'ai lavé mon caleçon, ma chemise et

mes chaussettes. 5. Nous portons l'uniforme américain. 6. Vous avez appuyé l'attaque. 7. Ils ont laissé leur linge sale dans la maison. 8. Il leur a montré l'ennemi. 9. Il y a des boutons dans la poche de ma tunique. 10. Donnez-lui du linge propre. 11. Nous avons cherché les Allemands. 12. Nous les avons trouvés.

B. Give French equivalents for:

I have shown, have we found? do you wear? have n't you brought? they have not washed, has he not cut? give him, give them, don't give him, don't give them, have I left? they supported, they washed, he cut, I wore, clean, dirty, trousers, vest, coat, undershirt, drawers, socks, buttons, laundress, linen, clothes.

C. Write in French:

1. I washed my linen. 2. He gave them some buttons. 3. Give him a shirt and drawers. 4. I wear trousers, vest, and coat. 5. I left them in the house. 6. I have n't brought any clean linen. 7. Did they support the attack?

D. Read aloud in French with the instructor:

FORMATIONS DE LA SECTION

ligne sur deux rangs line

colonne par quatre column of squads

Each rank contains four men. The unity of the French escouade is not maintained.

ligne d'escouades par un accolées (*close together*), the squads in squad column marching close abreast with the four corporals before them and sergeants to the right of the column. The second demi-section occupies the flanks. Within, headed

by its V.B.'s and pourvoyeurs, the grenadiers are to the right of the fusiliers, and both are followed by the soldiers not attached to one of the squads.

It is recommended that a class of soldiers under an officer be placed on the drill ground in this French formation so that they may the better understand it. Bombers and auto-riflemen may be represented by distinctive marks, such as a handkerchief on the arm.

Ligne d'escouades par un accolées

At the command, interval so many paces, the column separates into squad columns.

Lt.

C	C	C	C		Lt	= lieutenant
VB	F	G	VB		Sg	= sergent
VB	F	G	VB	Sg	C	= caporal
P	F	G	P		G	= grenadier
V	F	G	V		F	= fusilier
V	F	G	V		V	= voltigeur
V	F	G	V		VB	= Viven Bessières
V	V	G	V	Sg	P	= pourvoyeur
V	S	S	V		S	= soldat (outside the
V	S	S	V			squads)
V	S	S	V			
V	S	S	V			

Manual, pp. 56-60.

FORMATIONS DE LA COMPAGNIE

In the approximate American equivalents here listed, the French "section" is represented by platoon, which is our nearest corresponding formation.

1. *Formations — types*

- colonne de compagnie column of platoons
 (front: 20 mètres; profondeur: 25 mètres)
- colonne par quatre column of squads
 (front: 5 mètres; profondeur: 85 mètres)
- ligne déployée line
 (front: 80 mètres; profondeur: 7 mètres)
- ligne de sections par quatre line of platoons
 (front: 25 mètres ou variable: profondeur: 25 mètres)

2. *Formations dérivées*

In all the ensuing formations each section will be in column of squads or in squad columns.

colonne double, the sections (each in ligne d'escouade par un, or in lignes de demi-sections par deux *ou* par un) and forming an oblong. The normal interval equals the depth of one section; the normal distance equals the depth of two sections.

“ La formation d'approche la plus habituelle est la colonne double à distance et à intervalle variables, les sections étant en ligne d'escouade (par un) ou en lignes de demi-sections (par deux ou par un). ”

colonne par pelotons accolés, the same as “ colonne double ” in close column.

échelon . . . echelon, with either right, left, or centre in advance.

échiquier (*chess-board*), the sections in two lines, with the rear line moved right or left so that one section is behind the interval of the front line.

ligne de demi-sections par deux, the half-sections in line, each being formed in columns of twos.

losange (lozenge), the sections (each in *colonne par quatre*, or *ligne d'escouades*) march two abreast, the interval being the depth of two sections; and between them one in advance and one in rear at a distance of the depth of three sections.

triangle, three sections (each in *colonne par quatre* or *ligne d'escouades*) two abreast and the other in advance of the centre.

trapèze (or *tête de porc*), the sections in two lines, with the rear sections moved out to the right and to the left.

Manuel, pp. 73-77.

"Poilu" French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
mortar	le crapouillot	le mortier de tranchée
"chewing the rag"	le bourrage de crâne	des arguments ennuyeux, inutiles
coffee	le jus	le café
stew	le rata	le repas (bœuf cuit avec des légumes)
water	la flotte	l'eau
mud	la mélasse	la boue

LESSON VIII

Object Pronouns

Me, te, nous, vous are used both as direct and indirect objects of verbs.

me, *me, to me*

te, *thee, to thee*

le, *him, it*

la, *her, it*

lui, *to him, to her*

nous, *us, to us*

vous, *you, to you*

les (m., or f.), *them*

leur (m. or f.), *to them*

As we have already seen in the case of *le, lui*, etc., these pronouns precede the verb except in the positive imperative: *il nous cherche*, he seeks us; *il nous donne le fusil*, he gives us the gun; *ne nous cherchez pas*, don't seek us; *cherchez-nous*, seek us.

When they follow the verb, *moi* and *toi* are used instead of *me* and *te* except before *en*: *donnez-moi du pain*, give me some bread; *donnez-m'en*, give me some.

If the verb has two object pronouns the direct object is placed first, except when two object pronouns of different persons stand before the verb: *je le lui donne*, I give it to him; *donnez-le-lui*, give it to him; *donnez-le-moi*, give it to me; but, *il me le donne*, he gives it to me; *il nous le donne*, he gives it to us; *il vous le donne*, he gives it to you. There can be two object pronouns only when the direct object is *le, la, les*. Other cases will be considered later.

En, some, thence, and *y*, there, thither, stand in the same position with reference to a verb as an object pronoun. They follow all other forms, *y* preceding *en*: *il m'en donne*, he gives me some; *donnez-m'en*, give me some; *je l'y ai envoyé*, I sent him there; *il y en a*, there is some.

Adverbs

Adverbs, unless they begin the sentence, usually stand directly after the verb. In the case of compound tenses, certain common adverbs come between the auxiliary verb and the past participle: thus *bien, trop, beaucoup, tant, déjà, pas, plus, jamais*, etc. Adverbs of relative time or place, such as *aujourd'hui, hier, demain, tard, ici, là*, and long adverbs follow the past participle: *je l'ai déjà vu*, I have seen him already; but *je l'ai vu aujourd'hui*, I saw him today.

General Noun

A general noun or one denoting all of a class is regularly accompanied by the definite article in French: *le fer est utile*, iron is useful; *les Français sont très braves*, Frenchmen are very brave.

Vocabulary .

acheter, <i>to buy</i>	cru, -e, p. p. of croire, <i>to believe</i>
alors, <i>then, at that time</i>	déjà, <i>already</i>
aujourd'hui, <i>today</i>	demain, <i>tomorrow</i>
bien, <i>well</i>	dresser, <i>to set up; dresser</i>
bu, -e, past participle of boire, <i>to drink</i>	les tentes, <i>to pitch tents</i>
la cantine, <i>the canteen (a shop for provisions and drink)</i>	l'emplacement d'un camp, m., <i>the site of camp, camping ground</i>
le camp, <i>the camp</i>	encore, <i>again, still, yet</i>
camper, <i>to camp</i>	envoyer, <i>to send</i>
couru, -e, p. p. of courir, <i>to run</i>	les feuillées, f. pl., <i>the latrines</i>

hier, <i>yesterday</i>	les ruelles, f. pl., <i>the camp streets</i>
les limites du camp, f. pl., <i>the camp boundaries</i>	seulement, <i>only</i>
lu, -e, p. p. of lire, <i>to read</i>	su, p. p. of savoir, <i>to know</i> ; j'ai su, <i>I have learned, found out</i>
mal, <i>badly, ill</i>	tard, <i>late</i>
manger, <i>to eat</i>	tracer, <i>to trace</i> ; tracer un camp, <i>to lay out a camp</i>
plier, <i>to fold</i> ; plier les tentes, <i>to strike tents</i>	utile, <i>useful</i>
prêter, <i>to lend</i>	vendu, -e, p. p. of vendre, <i>to sell</i>
rencontrer, <i>to meet, run across</i>	vu, -e, p. p. of voir, <i>to see</i>

Exercises

A. Read aloud in French and translate:

1. Je les ai vus aujourd'hui. 2. Nous avons bien bu et bien mangé à la cantine. 3. Les Anglais ont dressé leurs tentes. 4. Nous avons rencontré hier l'emplacement d'un camp des Allemands. 5. Vous avez plié les tentes. 6. Ils ont trop couru. 7. Il me l'a envoyé. 8. Je les lui ai prêtés. 9. Je l'ai su trop tard. 10. Prêtez-moi votre fusil. 11. Elle me l'a vendu. 12. Nous ne les lui avons pas envoyés. 13. Je ne l'ai pas cru. 14. Ils l'ont lu hier.

B. Give French equivalents for:

camp site, pitch tents, strike tents, mess, camp boundaries, camp streets, latrines, today, yesterday, tomorrow, late, here, there, already, well, then, yet, only, seen, sold, bought, met, lent, drunk, run, believed, sent, read.

C. Answer in French the following questions:

1. Qui a dressé les tentes? 2. Les avez-vous vues?
3. Qui avez-vous vu? 4. L'avez-vous vu aujourd'hui?
5. Avez-vous bien mangé?

D. Write in French:

1. I have sent them to him. 2. He sent them to me.
3. Lend it to her. 4. Don't lend them to us. 5. I ran across him in the camp streets. 6. We ate well yesterday. 7. Show me the camp.

E. Read aloud in French after the instructor:**LIAISON DU CAPITAINE**

Le capitaine a toujours auprès de lui une "liaison" ainsi
The captain has always near him a liaison thus

composée:

composed:

1° Le caporal fourrier, chef des 4 groupes de liaison.

2° Groupe des agents de liaison: 1 cycliste, 4 tambours et clairons.

3° Groupe de signalisation et d'observation: 2 signaleurs et 2 observateurs (ces deux derniers voltigeurs).

these last

4° Groupe des pionniers: 4 sapeurs-pionniers.

5° Groupe de coureurs: 4 coureurs (voltigeurs).

courriers

Les éléments 1° et 2° rejoignent le capitaine d'office dès que

The elements 1 and 2 join the captain regularly whenever

la compagnie prend une formation telle qu'il ne peut plus la
the company takes a formation such that he can no longer
commander tout entière à la voix. Les autres le rejoignent
command it entirely by voice. The others join him

lorsqu'il en donne l'ordre.

when he gives the order.

Le caporal fourrier veille à ce que ce personnel
The corporal quartermaster sees to it that this personnel

ne s'entasse pas autour du capitaine et le dispose dans une
does not crowd about the captain, and places it in a

formation présentant le même aspect que les autres fractions
formation presenting the same appearance as the other divisions

de la compagnie.
of the company.

Manuel, pp. 77-78.

Formulae of Politeness

monsieur, *Mr., sir*

madame, *Mrs., madam*

mademoiselle, *Miss, miss*

bonjour, *good morning, good day*

bonsoir, *good evening, good night*

adieu, *good-bye*

au revoir, *good-bye* (until we meet again)

merci, *thanks* (frequently means: *no, thanks*)

je vous remercie, *I thank you*

pardon, monsieur, *excuse me, sir*

comment allez-vous ? *how are you ?* (familiar)

ça va bien ? *how goes it ?*

s'il vous plaît, *if you please*

“ Poilu ” French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
to pass, hand	bailler	passer
wife of a soldier	la barbue	la femme d'un poilu
thin broth	la becquetance	le brouet
stomach	le bide	l'estomac
horse	la gaye	le cheval
adjutant	le juteux	l'adjutant
prisoner	le tôleier	le prisonnier

LESSON IX

Past Tense

Certain intransitive verbs of motion or change of condition form their present perfect tense by combining their past participle with the present indicative of *être*, to be, instead of with *avoir*, to have. The commonest of these verbs are : *aller*, to go; *arriver*, to arrive, come; *descendre*, to descend, go down; *devenir*, to become; *entrer*, to enter, go in; *monter*, to go up; *mourir*, to die; *naitre*, to be born; *partir*, to start, go off; *rentrer*, to go in again; *rester*, to remain; *retourner*, to return, go back; *sortir*, to go out; *tomber*, to fall; *venir*, to come.

Note that a number of these verbs are compounds in English of *go* or *come* with some such word as *in*, *out*, *up*, etc.

The past participle of these verbs agrees with the subject like an adjective. The agreement with *je*, *tu*, *nous*, *vous* is according to the person understood: *je suis allé*, *tu es allé*, *il est allé*, *elle est allée*, *nous sommes allés*, *vous êtes allés*, *ils sont allés*, *elles sont allées*, I have gone, I went, etc.

Past Participles

Verbs ending in *-ir* form their past participle in *-i*; those ending in *-re* in *-u*: *partir, parti; descendre, descendu*. There are numerous exceptions which have to be learned by observation: *venir, venu*.

Infinitive

The infinitive is used after certain verbs much as in English: *je désire le voir*, I wish to see him; *je suis allé le voir*, I went to see him; *il est venu me parler*, he came to speak to me. *Aller* + infinitive, *venir* + infinitive, is the usual way of expressing *to go to, to go and*, etc.: *il est venu me parler*, he came and spoke to me.

Negatives

Further negative expressions are: *plus*, no more; *guère*, scarcely; *jamais*, never; *rien*, nothing; *personne*, nobody. Like *pas* they follow the verb, which is preceded by *ne*. *Personne* and *rien* can also be used as subject of the verb: *je n'y suis plus allé*, I have n't gone there any more; *ils ne l'ont guère vu*, they scarcely saw him; *nous n'y sommes jamais allés*, we never went there; *je n'ai rien vu*, I saw nothing; *ils n'ont vu personne*, they did not see anybody; *personne n'est arrivé*, nobody has come. Except *personne* they precede the past participle.

Vocabulary

l'arrière, the rear
la banquette de tir, the
firing step
la berge, the bank

le boyau, approach, the
trench running in gen-
eral perpendicular to
the front line trenches,

(communication trench is inaccurate, as that may be a tranchée de circulation, which may be parallel to the front trench); boyau d'accès, access boyau (where there is traffic from the rear to the front); boyau d'évacuation, evacuation boyau (where traffic goes from the front to the rear)	devenu, -e, p. p. of devenir, to become
le chemin, the road; chemin creux, sunken road	le fossé, the ditch, moat
la corvée, the fatigue duty	le front, the front
descendu, -e, p. p. of descendre, to go down	la liaison perpendiculaire, liaison in depth (information between front and rear)
	le mur, the wall
	observer, to observe
	la palissade, the palisade
	la pierre, the stone
	les réseaux (de fils de fer) the wire entanglements
	le sillon, the furrow
	le tas, the pile
	le terrain, ground, conformation of the ground
	la terre, the earth, land
	venu, -e, p. p. of venir, to come

Exercises

- A. Read aloud in French and translate into English:
1. Nous sommes allés aux tranchées.
 2. Il est entré dans l'abri.
 3. Je suis monté sur le mur.
 4. Vous êtes devenus soldats.
 5. Ils sont descendus dans le chemin creux.
 6. Nous sommes arrivés au front.
 7. Nous désirons lui parler.
 8. Le général a observé le terrain.
 9. Nous sommes sortis de la tranchée par le boyau d'évacuation.
 10. Ils sont venus me voir.
 11. Nous avons regardé les fossés, les palissades et les sillons.
 12. Cherchez-le dans ce tas de terre et de pierres.

- B. Answer in French the following questions:
1. Qui est venu ?
 2. Êtes-vous entré dans le boyau ?
 3. Qu'avez-vous observé ?
 4. Où est-il descendu ?
 5. Combien sont restés ?
- C. Give French equivalents for:
- furrow, earth, stones, pile, palisade, sunken road, front, rear, go up, go down, go in, go out, to come, to go, to return, to remain, to become, to fall.
- D. Write in French:
1. Where have they gone ?
 2. We have arrived at the trenches.
 3. We wish to become soldiers.
 4. They have gone to see you.
 5. Mount on the firing-step.
 6. We returned to the rear.
 7. He fell into the ditch.
- E. Read aloud in French after the instructor. It is suggested that it would be well for American soldiers to learn this song so that they may sing it in France. The verses most commonly sung are here given.

LA MARSEILLAISE

Allons enfants de la patrie,
Come children of the fatherland,

Le jour de gloire est arrivé!
The glorious day has come !

Contre nous de la tyrannie
Against us of tyranny

L'étendard sanglant est levé!
The bloody standard is raised !

L'étendard sanglant est levé!
The bloody standard is raised !

Entendez-vous, dans les campagnes
Do you hear in the fields

Mugir ces féroces soldats ?
Roaring those ferocious soldiers ?

Ils viennent jusque dans nos bras
They come even in our arms

Égorger nos fils, nos compagnes.
To slay our sons, our wives.

Aux armes, citoyens!
To arms, citizens!

Formez vos bataillons!
Form your battalions!

Marchons! Marchons!
Let us march! march!

Qu'un sang impur
Let a foul blood

Abreuve nos sillons!
Drench our furrows!

Amour sacré de la patrie,
Sacred love of fatherland

Conduis, soutiens nos bras vengeurs!
Lead, sustain our avenging arms!

Liberté, Liberté chérie,
Liberty, dear Liberty,

Combats avec tes défenseurs!
Fight with your defenders!

Combats avec tes défenseurs!

Fight with your defenders!

Sous nos drapeaux que la victoire

Under our flags let victory

Accoure à tes mâles accents!

Hasten to your manly call!

Que tes ennemis expirants

Let your dying enemies

Voient ton triomphe et notre gloire!

See your triumph and our glory!

Aux armes, citoyens!

To arms, citizens!

Formez vos bataillons!

Form your battalions!

Marchons! Marchons!

Let us march! march!

Qu'un sang impur

Let a foul blood

Abreuve nos sillons!

Drench our furrows!

Numbers

1 un, une	6 six	11 onze	16 seize
2 deux	7 sept	12 douze	17 dix-sept
3 trois	8 huit	13 treize	18 dix-huit
4 quatre	9 neuf	14 quatorze	19 dix-neuf
5 cinq	10 dix	15 quinze	20 vingt

"Poulu" French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
civilian	le ciblot le civelot	le civil
convalescence	le convalo	la convalescence
cloud	le coton	le nuage
chasseurs alpins	les diables bleus	les chasseurs alpins

German Equivalents

Through the courtesy of a *capitaine interprète* of the French army, lists will be given of important military terms with the German equivalents, as he has ascertained them partly from prisoners. The English translations will be those of the French Military Mission in collaboration with the War Department.

<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>English</i>
abri	Unterstand	shelter
abri à l'épreuve	Stollen, Bombensteher	bomb-proof dug-out
angle de chute	Geländewinkel, Fallwinkel	angle of fall
appui	Stütze	support
artillerie de campagne	Feld-Artillerie	field artillery
artillerie lourde courte	leichte Feld-Haubitze	howitzers
avion	Flieger	airplane
avion de chasse	Kampfflieger	fighting plane
avion de reconnaissance	Erkundungsfieger	scouting plane

LESSON X

Demonstrative Adjectives

This and *that*, as adjectives, are expressed in French by *ce*, *cet* (m.), *cette* (f.); *these* and *those* by *ces* (m. or f.). *Cet* is used instead of *ce* when the following word begins with a vowel or silent *h*: *ce garçon*, this boy; *cet homme*, this man; *cette femme*, this woman; *ces hommes*, these men; *ces femmes*, these women. The circumstances will usually show whether *ce*, etc., mean *this* or *that*. If one wishes to emphasize the difference, one adds *-ci* or *-là* to the noun: *ce garçon-ci*, this boy; *ce garçon-là*, that boy.

Possessive Pronouns

Mine, *his*, *yours*, etc., when they stand alone, are expressed as follows in French:

Singular		Plural		
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	
le mien	la mienne	les miens	les miennes	mine
le tien	la tienne	les tiens	les tiennes	thine
le sien	la sienne	les siens	les siennes	his hers its
le nôtre,	la nôtre	les nôtres	les nôtres	ours
le vôtre	la vôtre	les vôtres	les vôtres	yours
le leur	la leur	les leurs	les leurs	theirs

These pronouns agree in gender and number with the thing possessed: *ce savon est le mien*, this soap is mine; *cette serviette est la vôtre*, that towel is yours.

Reflexive Verbs

Reflexive verbs are those in which the action of the verb comes back on the subject: *je me lave*, I wash myself; *il se lave*, he washes himself; *ils se lavent*, they wash themselves. *Se* is used as the object pronoun in the third person singular and plural.

The compound tenses of reflexive verbs are conjugated with *être*. The past participle agrees with the direct object when the latter precedes: *il s'est lavé*, he washed himself; *nous nous sommes lavés*, we washed ourselves.

A good many verbs are reflexive in French which are not so in English: *je me suis levé*, I got up (literally, I raised myself).

Vocabulary

l'après-midi, m. or f., the afternoon	hairbrush; brosse à dents, toothbrush;
la baignoire, the bathtub	brosse à barbe, shaving brush
se baigner, to bathe, have a bath	brosser, to brush
le bain, the bath	les cheveux, the hair
le billet de logement, the billet; billet de loge- ment avec nourriture, billet with subsistence;	se coucher, to go to bed
billet avec nourriture partielle, billet with partial subsistence; bil- let sans nourriture, billet without subsistence	la cuvette, the washbowl
la brosse à cheveux, the	la dent, the tooth
	la douche, the showerbath
	la figure, the face
	s'habiller, to dress
	se laver, to wash
	se lever, to get up
	le lit, the bed
	la main, the hand

le matin, <i>the morning</i>	le rasoir, <i>the razor</i>
marquer à la craie, <i>to mark with chalk</i>	la salle de bains, <i>the bathroom</i>
le miroir, <i>the mirror</i>	le savon, <i>the soap</i>
la nuit, <i>the night</i>	la serviette, <i>the towel</i>
le peigne, <i>the comb</i>	le soir, <i>the evening</i>
se peigner, <i>to comb one's hair</i>	la toilette, <i>the toilet; faire sa toilette, to make one's toilet</i>
se raser, <i>to shave oneself</i>	

Exercises

A. Read aloud in French and translate:

1. Je me suis levé ce matin, je me suis lavé les mains et la figure. 2. Il s'est rasé avec son rasoir. 3. Ils se sont peignés devant le miroir. 4. Nous nous sommes habillés. 5. Où est la salle de bains ? Je désire me baigner. 6. Ce billet de logement est le mien. Où est le vôtre ? 7. Cette serviette est la sienne; voilà les leurs. 8. Ils désirent faire leur toilette. Ne désirez-vous pas faire la vôtre ? 9. Il se peigne avec son peigne et sa brosse à cheveux. 10. Lavez-vous bien; voilà la cuvette, le savon, et la serviette.

B. Give French equivalents for:

to wash oneself, comb one's hair, go to bed, get up, dress oneself, shave oneself, make one's toilet, bathroom, bath, showerbath, bathtub, soap, toothbrush, comb, hairbrush, towel, razor, mirror, shaving brush, morning, afternoon, evening, night.

C. Answer in French the following questions:

1. Vous êtes-vous lavé ce matin ? 2. S'est-il rasé ce soir ? 3. Où est votre serviette ? 4. Qui a mon rasoir ? 5. Que désirez-vous ?

D. Write in French:

1. We got up this morning.
2. Where is my hairbrush ?
3. This toothbrush is yours.
4. I want to shave myself.
5. Here is my razor; who has yours ?
6. Go to bed.
7. Have they their billets ?

E. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

FANIONS, LANTERNES ET BRASSARDS
Fanions, lanterns, and arm badges

Corps d'armée:

Army corps

Fanion tricolore sans cravate;
without cravat

Lanterne avec verre blanc ou tricolore;
with glass white

Brassard tricolore avec foudres et numéro du C. A.
with lightnings number

Division d'infanterie:

Fanion rouge avec une bande verticale blanche pour la 1^{re}
red white

D. I. du C. A.;

Deux bandes pour la 2^e, etc.

Division isolée: la bande blanche est horizontale.
detached white

Lanterne rouge;

Brassard rouge avec grenade et numéro.

Brigade d'infanterie:

Pas de fanion;

Not any

Lanterne bleu;
blue

Brassard bleu avec grenade et numéro.

Sections de munitions d'infanterie:

Fanion et lanterne jaunes.
yellow

Sections de munitions d'artillerie:

Fanion et lanterne bleus.

Ambulances:

2 fanions, l'un tricolore, l'autre bleu avec croix rouge;
cross

2 feux superposés blanc et rouge.
lights

Établissements de contagieux:

contagious cases

Fanion jaune.

Les fanions des généraux d'artillerie sont bleus et rouges;
des généraux de cavalerie, bleus et blancs.

Sur les brassards:

Canons croisés pour l'artillerie;
Cannons crossed

Étoile pour la cavalerie;
Star

Casque et cuirasse pour le génie.
Helmet and cuirass for the engineers.

Couleurs distinctives des bataillons et compagnies: 1^{re}, bleu;
Colors distinctive of battalions and companies: blue;

2°, rouge; 3°, jaune; 4°, vert. Unités en dehors des
red yellow green. Units outside the

bataillons: kaki.
 battalions: khaki.

Agents de liaison: Brassard bleu avec L en bleu foncé.
Arm badge blue with L in dark blue.

Manuel, pp. 321-322.

Numbers

21 vingt et un	26 vingt-six	31 trente et un
22 vingt-deux	27 vingt-sept	32 trente-deux, etc.
23 vingt-trois	28 vingt-huit	40 quarante
24 vingt-quatre	29 vingt-neuf	50 cinquante
25 vingt-cinq	30 trente	60 soixante

Numbers from 31-69 inclusive are formed just like those from 21-29.

"Poilu" French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
rats	les enfants des Boches	les rats
machine gun	la faucheuse	la mitrailleuse
German	} Fritz	{ Allemand
German 77 cm. gun		
to go fast (of an aeroplane)	gaser	aller vite

German Equivalents

<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>English</i>
ballon observateur	Fesselballon	observation balloon
barricade	Barrikade	barricade
batterie à pied de position	Fuss-Artillerie	heavy batteries, artillery
bouche (d'un canon)	Mündung	muzzle
brancardier	Krankenträger	stretcher bearer

LESSON XI

Future Time

Action in the future is frequently expressed in French by the present indicative of the verb *aller*, to go, with the infinitive of the verb in question: *nous allons le voir demain*, we are going to see him tomorrow. This construction is even more common in French than in English. The present indicative of *aller*, to go, is, with the exception of the first person singular, similar to that of *avoir*, to have; *je vais, tu vas, il va, nous allons, vous allez, ils vont*, I go, etc.

Ce

When it does not stand for any definite noun which has gender and number it is translated by *ce*, that; *c'est vrai*, it's true. *Ce* is also used as the subject of *être*, to be, to anticipate the real subject which follows the verb: *c'est un soldat*, it's a soldier. It is also used for *he, she, they*, when one can substitute for them *that, these*, etc.: *c'est mon frère*, he (that) is my brother; *ce sont mes frères*, they (those) are my brothers.

Note that *ce* is invariable; the verb is plural only when the predicate nominative is *third* person plural: *ce sont mes frères*, they are my brothers; *c'est nous*, it is we.

Disjunctive Pronouns

moi, *me, I*
 toi, *thee, thou (you)*
 lui, *him, he*
 elle, *her, she*

nous, *us, we*
 vous, *you*
 eux, m., *them, they*
 elles, f., *them, they*

They are called disjunctive because they are usually not closely connected with a verb as subject or object. They are used much like English pronouns. Their principal uses are (1) after prepositions: *il est avec moi*, he is with me; (2) as predicate nominative after the verb *to be*: *c'est moi*, it is I; *ce sont eux*, it is they; (3) when standing alone without any verb: *qui est là ? Moi*. Who is there ? I.

Chez

Chez, meaning *in, at, or to the house or quarters of*, is a very useful word. It is followed by disjunctive pronouns: *je suis chez moi*, I am at home; *je vais chez lui*, I am going to his house.

Vocabulary

apporter, *to bring*
 après, *after*
 avant, *before (in time)*
 l'avoine, f., *the oats*
 le bât, *the pack (for a horse)*
 le bois, *the wood*
 la bride, *the bridle*

le charbon, *the coal*; char-
 bon de terre, *charcoal*
 le cheval, *the horse*, pl.
 chevaux; cheval de bât,
packhorse; cheval de
 trait, *draught horse*

le clou, *the nail*; clou à
 ferrer, *horseshoe nail*
 emporter, *to carry off*
 l'entrave, f., *the hobble*
 l'étrier, m., *the stirrup*
 les fagots, m. pl., *the fagots*
 le fer, *iron*; fer (à cheval),
horseshoe
 ferrer un cheval, *to shoe a*
horse
 le foin, *the hay*; foin en
 bottes, *bundles of hay*;
 foin pressé, *baled hay*
 le fourrage, *the fodder*
 le licou, *the halter*

le meule de foin, *the haystack*
 le mors, *the bit*
 la paille, *the straw*
 panser un cheval, *to groom a*
horse
 porter, *to carry*
 pour, *for*
 près, *near*; près de, *near to*
 le sangle, *the girth*
 la selle, *the saddle*
 sans, *without*
 sur, *on, upon*
 à qui est le cheval ? *whose is*
the horse ? il est à moi, *he*
is mine

Exercises

A. Read aloud in French and translate:

1. Où allez-vous ? Je vais chez le capitaine. 2. Où êtes-vous ? Je suis chez moi. 3. Venez me voir chez moi. 4. Ce sont eux; c'est lui; c'est elle; c'est nous. 5. Il va ferrer mon cheval. 6. Cherchons du charbon de terre et du bois. 7. Je désire de la paille, du foin, et de l'avoine pour nos chevaux. En avez-vous ? 8. Pansez bien mon cheval. Oui, mon capitaine. 9. Voici la bride, le mors, et la selle. 10. Regardez bien ses fers.

B. Give French equivalents for:

halter, bridle, bit, hobble, pack, saddle, girth, stirrup, straw, hay, oats, fodder, wood, coal, charcoal, horse-shoe, horseshoe nail, bring, carry, carry off, for, near, before, after.

C. Answer in French the following questions:

1. Qui a pensé mon cheval ? 2. Qui est arrivé ? 3. Qui va ferrer les chevaux ? 4. Chez qui est-il ? 5. Qui est-ce ?

D. Write in French:

1. He brought me some hay, some straw, and some oats.
 2. We have some charcoal and some wood. 3. Who is it ? It is I. 4. Who is with you ? He. 5. We went to their house. 6. Give me some baled hay for my horse. I have n't any. 7. I am going to groom his horse.

E. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

L'ÉCOLE DE SAPE
School of Sapping

Les types normaux de travaux de campagne:

Normal types of field works

1° Masque pour tireur couché;
Cover for rifleman lying down

2° Tranchée pour tireur debout;
Trench for rifleman standing

3° Traverse;
Traverse

4° Niche à munitions;
Niche for ammunition

5° Boyau, . . . also called "sape à terre roulante;"
Approach sap with loose earth

6° Sape profonde . . . this is a boyau without parapets;
Deep sap

7° Sape russe . . . galerie souterraine sans
Russian sap underground passage without

coffrage dont le plafond est taillé en forme de
sheathing, the roof of which is cut in the form of an
 voûte à 25 ou 30 centimètres au-dessous du sol;
arch at 25 or 30 centimeters below the surface

8° Épaulement pour mitrailleuse;
Emplacement for machine gun

9° Abri caverne.
Dug-out

Dans le langage courant, l'habitude s'est prise d'appeler:
In current language it has become customary to call:

"tranchée" une tranchée de tir, "parallèle" une communi-
"trench" a firing trench, "parallel" a communi-
 cation enterrée parallèle au front, et "boyau" une com-
cation trench dug parallel to the front, and "approach" a com-
 munication enterrée perpendiculaire au front.
munication trench dug perpendicular to the front.

Les caractéristiques de l'abri-caverne normal sont:
The characteristics of the normal dug-out are:

1° Il est enterré sous 6 mètres de terre vierge au moins.
It is located under 6 meters of undisturbed earth at least.

5 m. 20 de craie dure compacte résistent aux gros minen et
5.20 meters of compact hard chalk resist large mine shell
 aux obus lourds à fusée retardée.
and heavy shell with delayed action fuse.

2° Il possède deux descentes débouchant de part et d'autre
It has two entrances debouching on both sides

d'une traverse. Ces descentes sont construites soit en
of a traverse. These entrances are constructed either with
chassis coffrants, soit en demi-galleries.
mine cases or in half-galleries.

3° Il est bon qu'il possède une troisième descente dé-
It is well that it have a third entrance de-
bouchant en terrain libre en arrière dans un trou d'obus
bouching on open ground in rear in a shell crater
dissimulé et camouflé, et qu'il communique avec l'abri
concealed and disguised, and communicate with the dug-out
voisin par une demi-galerie ou un rameau de mine.
next to it by a half gallery or a branch.

4° Les descentes sont réunies par une galerie majeure,
The entrances are united by a large gallery,
pouvant contenir une demi-section.
capable of containing a half-platoon.

5° L'abri doit être construit avec le plus grand soin:
The dugout should be constructed with the greatest care:
on doit obtenir un ensemble rigide; le "contraventement"
one must get the whole firm and rigid; the lateral bracing
est indispensable. Toute négligence se paye par l'écrasement
is indispensable. Any neglect results in the crushing in
et l'aplatissement du boisage.
and flattening of the woodwork.

Manuel, pp. 86-99.

Numbers

The formation of numbers from 70 to 99 is peculiar.

71	soixante et onze	86	quatre-vingt-six
72	soixante-douze	87	quatre-vingt-sept
73	soixante-treize	88	quatre-vingt-huit
74	soixante-quatorze	89	quatre-vingt-neuf
75	soixante-quinze	90	quatre-vingt-dix
76	soixante-seize	91	quatre-vingt-onze
77	soixante-dix-sept	92	quatre-vingt-douze
78	soixante-dix-huit	93	quatre-vingt-treize
79	soixante-dix-neuf	94	quatre-vingt-quatorze
80	quatre-vingts	95	quatre-vingt-quinze
81	quatre-vingt-un	96	quatre-vingt-seize
82	quatre-vingt-deux	97	quatre-vingt-dix-sept
83	quatre-vingt-trois	98	quatre-vingt-dix-huit
84	quatre-vingt-quatre	99	quatre-vingt-dix-neuf
85	quatre-vingt-cinq	100	cent

German Equivalents

<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>English</i>
caisson	Munitions-wagen	caisson
champ de tir	Schussfeld	field of fire
chassis-coffrant	Rahmen	frame
cheminements	Annäherungswege	routes
combat offensif	Angriff	offensive combat
combat rapproché	Nahkampf	close combat
combat de rupture	Abbrechen des Gefechtes	disengagement
créneau	Schiessscharte	loophole

LESSON XII

Present Tense

Verbs if their infinitive ends in *-er* are said to belong to the 1st conjugation, if in *-ir* to the 2d, and if in *-re* to the 3d: *finir*, to finish, will serve as an example of the 2d conjugation and *rompre*, to break, of the 3d.

I finish, etc.

I break, etc.

je finis nous finissons

je romps nous rompons

tu finis vous finissez

tu romps vous rompez

il finit ils finissent

il rompt ils rompent

Note that all three forms of the singular of these verbs, as in the case of *donner*, have the same sound.

A good many verbs in *-ir* do not have *-iss-* in the plural. One can therefore usually form the 1st and 2d person plural of the present indicative or imperative of a verb by dropping the *-er*, *-ir*, or *-re* and adding *-ons*, *-ez* to the stem.

If one knows the first person singular and the first person plural the rest of the tense can usually be formed like the models above.

Relative Pronouns

qui, *who, which, that* (used as subject of a verb)

que, *whom, which, that* (used as object of a verb)

Relative pronouns carry in them the gender, number, and person of their antecedent. They are never omitted in French, whereas they frequently are omitted in English. For example: *voici les prisonniers qui sont venus*, here are the prisoners who have come; *voici les prisonniers que j'ai vus*, here are the prisoners I have seen; *les fusils que j'ai apportés*, the guns (which) I have brought; *c'est vous qui êtes venu*, it is you who came.

Vocabulary

l'antidérapant, m., <i>non-skid (tire)</i>	la lanterne, <i>the lantern, head-light</i>
aussi, <i>as, also</i>	lentement, <i>slowly</i>
autre, <i>other</i>	marcher, <i>to march, go (of an automobile, motor, etc.)</i>
l'automobile, m., or f., <i>the automobile; frequently called l'auto</i>	le mécanicien, <i>the mechanic, driver</i>
bientôt, <i>soon (i. e. in a short time)</i>	le moteur, <i>the motor, engine; mettre le moteur en marche, to start the engine; (present, je mets, tu mets, il met, nous mettons, etc., p. p. mis)</i>
le camion automobile, <i>the auto-truck</i>	la motocyclette, <i>the motor-cycle</i>
la caoutchouc, <i>the rubber</i>	la panne, <i>the breakdown; panne de moteur, engine trouble</i>
le chauffeur, <i>the chauffeur</i>	pourquoi, <i>why</i>
conduire une automobile, <i>drive an automobile; (present, je conduis, etc., nous conduisons, etc., p. p. conduit)</i>	le ressort, <i>the spring</i>
le pneumatique, le pneu, <i>the tire</i>	la roue, <i>the wheel</i>
la crevaisson, <i>the puncture</i>	si, <i>so</i>
détacher, <i>to detach, take off</i>	tôt, <i>soon (i.e. early)</i>
l'essence, f., <i>the gasoline</i>	la trousse à réparations, <i>the repair kit</i>
été, -e (p. p. of être)	vite, <i>quickly, fast</i>
eu, -e (p. p. of avoir)	
le frein, <i>the brake</i>	
l'huile, f., <i>the oil</i>	
la jante, <i>the rim; jante amovible, detachable rim</i>	

Exercises

- A. Read aloud in French and translate:
1. Pourquoi êtes-vous arrivés si tard ? 2. Nous avons eu une panne. 3. Est-ce que votre auto marche bien ? 4. Le mécanicien a mis le moteur en marche. 5. Détachez ce pneu et mettez-en un autre. 6. Allez-y aussi vite que possible. 7. Où avez-vous mis la trousse à réparations ? La voilà. 8. Notre mécanicien conduit bien. 9. L'auto qui a des antidérapants marche bien. 10. Voilà les camions automobiles que nous avons vus.
- B. Give French equivalents for:
tire, spring, rim, brake, motor, rubber, gasoline, oil, headlight, breakdown, motorcycle, wheel, soon, so, as, quickly.
- C. Answer in French the following questions:
1. Pourquoi marchez-vous si lentement ? 2. Est-ce que votre mécanicien conduit bien ? 3. Qui vous a conduit ? 4. Où ? 5. Quand ?
- D. Write in French:
1. My auto has non-skid tires. 2. He drives well. 3. Start the engine. 4. Take off that tire. 5. Go there as quickly as possible. 6. Why do you go so slowly ? 7. We had a puncture.
- E. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

CONFECTION DES FASCINAGES, 1*Construction of fascines*

Les fascinages sont faits avec des branches d'arbres ou
Fascines are made with branches of trees or
gaulettes, des piquets et des harts.
rods, pickets, and withes.

Piquets. — Les piquets sont faits soit avec les rondins les

The pickets are made either with the strongest

plus forts et les plus droits qui forment la base des branchages,
and straightest poles that form the base of branches,

soit avec de fortes gaulettes, soit avec des bois refendus; on les
or with strong rods, or with split wood; they are

appointe par deux coups de serpe, habituellement du
pointed by two blows of a pruning-hook, usually on

côté du petit bout.
the small end.

Harts. — Les harts sont destinées soit à serrer les fascines,

The withes are intended either to bind fascines,

soit à fixer les clayonnages des gabions ou des claies sur les
or to fasten the wailings of gabions or of hurdles on the

piquets. On les choisit parmi les gaulettes les moins grosses
pickets. They are chosen from the rods the least sizable

et les plus flexibles, dépouillées de leurs menus brins
and the most flexible, trimmed of their small twigs

et de leurs feuilles.

and of their leaves.

Elles sont obtenues en tordant les gaulettes par l'une

They are obtained by twisting the rods by one

des deux méthodes suivantes:

of the two following methods:

1° Placer le gros bout de la gaulette sous le pied, tordre

Place the large end of the rod under the foot, twist

progressivement avec la main droite à partir du petit bout
progressively with the right hand beginning at the small end
en maintenant la harte avec la main gauche et en la
while holding the withe with the left hand and while
faisant couler sous le pied au fur et à mesure de l'avancement;
making it slip under the foot as you progress;

2° Placer le petit bout de la gaulette dans une fente
Place the small end of the rod in a cleft
pratiquée à l'extrémité d'un piquet de 0 m. 10 à 0 m. 15 de
made in the end of a picket of four to six inches in
diamètre planté en terre; tordre à partir du petit bout,
diameter driven in the ground; twist beginning at the small end,
en tenant la gaulette tendue et en l'enroulant au fur et à
while holding the rod taut and while winding it as you
mesure autour du piquet.
progress around the stake.

La torsion étant achevée par l'un de ces procédés jusqu'à
The twisting being completed by one of these processes up to
0 m. 20 ou 0 m. 30 du gros bout, faire, s'il y a lieu, une
eight or twelve inches from the large end, make, if there is room, a
boucle à l'extrémité opposée.
loop at the opposite end.

Un homme confectionne de 20 à 30 harts par heure.
A man makes from 20 to 30 withes an hour.

On emploie également des harts en fil de fer de 2 mm. 4 de
They use likewise withes made of wire 0.09 inch

diamètre pour les fascines, et de 1 mm. 6 pour les gabions
diameter for the fascines, and of 0.06 inch for the gabions
 et les claies.
and hurdles.

Manuel, pp. 111-112

Numbers

100 cent	1000 mille
200 deux cents	2000 deux mille
300 trois cents, etc.	3000 trois mille, etc.
	1,000,000 un million

Dates are expressed either in thousands and hundreds or in hundreds: 1917, *mil neuf cent dix-sept* or *dix-neuf cent dix-sept*. It is usual to use *mil* rather than *mille* in dates.

"Poulu" French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
blow (with fist)	le marron	le coup de poing
bullet	le pruneau	la balle

LESSON XIII

Interrogative Adjectives and Pronouns

Quel, m., *quelle*, f., *quels*, m. pl., *quelles*, f. pl., *which*, *what*, are used as interrogative adjectives before a noun: *quel avion avez-vous vu ?* what aeroplane have you seen? *quelles bombes a-t-il jetées ?* which bombs has he thrown?

Lequel, m., *laquelle*, f., *lesquels*, m. pl., *lesquelles*, f. pl., *which (one)*, *what (one)*, *which (ones)*, are used as interrogative

pronouns standing alone: *laquelle de ses ailes a-t-il brisée ?* which (one) of his wings has he broken ? *lesquels des aviateurs ne sont pas revenus ?* which (ones) of the aviators have not returned ?

Demonstrative Pronouns

Celui, m., *celle*, f.; *this (one), that (one), the one, he, she; ceux*, m. pl., *celles*, f. pl., *these, those, the ones*, are used to refer to definite persons or things: *ce fusil et celui que j'ai perdu*, this gun and the one I lost; *ces avions et ceux des Allemands*, these aeroplanes and the Germans' (lit. those of the Germans); *j'ai vu celui qui est revenu*, I saw the one who came back. They usually stand alone or before a clause beginning with *de, qui, que*.

To emphasize *this* or *that*, one adds *-ci* or *-là*: *ce canon-ci et celui-là*, this cannon and that one.

If *one* cannot be supplied in English, the *this* or *that* being indefinite and referring to no noun, *ceci* or *cela* is used: *il m'a parlé de cela*, he spoke to me of that; *ceci est difficile*, this is difficult.

Vocabulary

abattre un avion, *to strike down an aeroplane*

achever, *to finish*

l'aérodrome, m., *the flying field or ground*

l'aéroplane, m., *the aeroplane*

l'aile, f., *the wing*

l'atterrissage, m., *the landing*

atterrir, *to land*

l'aviateur, m., *the aviator*

l'avion, m., *the aeroplane;*

avion de chasse, *fighting plane;* avion de reconnaissance, *scouting plane;* avion de réglage, *adjusting plane* (for directing artillery fire)

le ballon, *the balloon;* ballon captif, *captive balloon*

le bec, *the nose (of a plane)*

le canon contre-avions, <i>the anti-aircraft gun</i>	l'hélice, f., <i>the propeller</i>
le cerf-volant, <i>the kite</i>	jeter, <i>to throw</i>
la chute, <i>the fall</i>	le levier de commande, <i>the control lever</i>
le dirigeable, <i>the dirigible balloon</i>	l'observateur, m., <i>the observer</i>
l'escadrille d'aéroplanes, f., <i>the aeroplane squadron</i>	le pilote, <i>the pilot</i>
le gouvernail, <i>the rudder</i>	la queue, <i>the tail</i>
le hangar, <i>the shed, hangar</i>	le siège, <i>the seat</i>
	le vol, <i>the flight</i>

NOTE: Certain verbs in *-er* change the *-e-* of their stem to *-è-* in all the forms of the singular and in the third person plural of the present indicative: *achever, j'achève, tu achèves, il achève, nous achevons, vous achevez, ils achèvent*. Many verbs in *-ler* and *-ter* indicate the difference in sound of this vowel by doubling the *l* or *t*; *jeter, je jette, tu jettes, il jette, nous jetons, vous jetez, ils jettent*.

Exercises

A. Read aloud in French and translate:

1. Quel avion est le nôtre ? 2. Celui-ci est le nôtre; celui qui tombe est celui des Allemands. 3. Quelles bombes va-t-il jeter ? 4. Il va jeter celles-ci. 5. Nous avons abattu un avion. 6. Lequel ? Celui qui a l'aile brisée. 7. Notre observateur a vu les canons contre-avions de l'ennemi. 8. L'hélice ne marche pas bien. 9. Le pilote est descendu de son siège. 10. Il a jeté beaucoup de bombes.

B. Give French equivalents for:

fighting plane, scouting plane, adjusting plane, landing, aeroplane, aviator, pilot, observer, to land, wing, rudder, balloon, kite, flight, dirigible balloon, anti-aircraft gun.

C. Answer in French the following questions:

1. Quel aviateur est tombé ? 2. Est-ce que celui-ci est le vôtre ? 3. Combien de bombes avez-vous jetées ? 4. Lesquels sont revenus ? 5. Lequel est le pilote ?

D. Write in French:

1. Which of those aeroplanes is ours ? 2. Which aviator fell ? 3. Why did he fall ? 4. There are two balloons; this one is yours, that one is his. 5. Throw your bombs. 6. Observe well the cannon of the enemy. 7. There are two fighting planes.

E. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

CONFECTION DES FASCINAGES, 2

L'Infanterie doit savoir confectionner des fascines,
Infantry should know how to make fascines,

des gabions et des claies.
gabions, and hurdles.

Confection d'une fascine. — Une fascine est un fagot de
A fascine is a fagot

0m. 25 de diamètre et 2 m. 50 de longueur, dont le poids
10 inches in diameter and 9 feet long, the weight of which
 varie de 16 à 20 kilogrammes.
varies from 35 to 44 pounds.

Les gaulettes sont rognées sur un billot et assemblées sur un
The rods are trimmed on a block and assembled on a
 chevalet ou entre des piquets; les beaux brins à
"horse" or between stakes; the good twigs on

l'extérieur. Le fagot est serré dans un cabestan
the outside. The fagot is bound in a "cabestan" or capstan
 (corde à boucles de 1 m. 10 de longueur et leviers); sa grosseur
(cord with loops 3 ft. 8 in. in length and levers); its size
 est vérifiée au moyen d'un gabarit (corde de 63
is verified by means of a "gabarit" or model collar (cord 25
 centimètres). On place alors les harts, le cabestan étant
inches long). They place then the withes, the "cabestan" being
 appliqué successivement à 5 centimètres de l'emplacement
applied successively at 2 inches from the position
 de chaque hart. La hart à boucle est serrée comme un
for each withe. The withe with a loop is fastened like a
 nœud coulant; avec la hart sans boucle, on fait un nœud
slip knot; with the withe without a loop, they make a simple
 simple que l'on serre à force. Les brins libres sont tordus
knot which they fasten tight. The free ends are twisted
 entre la hart et la fascine, puis noyés dans le corps de
between the withe and the fascine, then plunged into the body of
 celle-ci. Mettre les nœuds sur la même ligne. Parer la
the latter. Put the knots on the same line. Trim the
 fascine en élaguant les brins mal renfermés.
fascine by lopping off the ends not well held in.

Confection d'un gabion. — Un gabion est un panier
A gabion is a cylindrical
 cylindrique sans fond, formé de branchages enroulés
basket without a bottom, made of branches rolled

autour de piquets. Les branchages prennent le nom de
around stakes. The branches take the name of
clayons, et l'ensemble des branchages et des piquets
wattles, and the branches and stakes together
s'appelle "clayonnage." Le poids d'un gabion varie de
are called wattling. The weight of a gabion varies from
18 à 22 kilogrammes.
40 to 48 pounds.

Pour faire un gabion, il faut 7 piquets, 80 à 100
To make a gabion there are needed 7 stakes, 80 to 100
gaulettes et 8 harts.
rods, and 8 withes.

On incline les piquets un peu vers l'intérieur. 2 hommes
They bend the stakes a little inward. Two men
se tiennent aux extrémités d'un même diamètre et placent
take places at the ends of one diameter and place
successivement 2 gaulettes en les entrelaçant avec les
successively two rods interlacing them with the
piquets et entre elles. Les rangs successifs sont serrés les
stakes and themselves. The successive layers are pressed one
uns sur les autres avec un maillet. Quand tout le clayonnage
on another with a mallet. When all the wattling
est monté, on l'arrête au moyen de 4 harts embrassant
is high up, they stop it by means of 4 withes, each
chacune la tête d'un piquet et 5 ou 6 brins. Parer
embracing the top of a stake and 5 or 6 shoots or twigs. Trim

le gabion à l'extérieur, mais laisser les petits branchages à
the gabion on the outside, but leave the small branches on
 l'intérieur.
the interior.

Confection d'une claie. — Une claie est un clayonnage
A hurdle is a wattling

à surface plane de 2 mètres de longueur sur 0m. 80 de
with a plane surface of 6 ft. 8 in. length by 2 ft. 8 in.

hauteur; son poids varie de 15 à 20 kilogrammes.
height; its weight varies from 33 to 44 pounds.

Pour faire une claie, il faut 6 piquets, 80 à 100
To make a hurdle, there are needed 6 stakes, 80 to 100

gaulettes et 8 harts. On plante les piquets en ligne droite
rods and 8 withes. They plant the stakes in a straight line

et l'on opère comme pour un gabion. Les brins sont
and they procede as for a gabion. The small ends are
 coupés aux extrémités de la claie, sauf 5 ou 6 de chaque
cut off at the extremities of the hurdle, save 5 or 6 on each

côté que l'on tord autour des piquets extrêmes pour les
side which are twisted around the end stakes to bind

lier au clayonnage. On met 4 harts aux 4 coins, puis 4
them to the wattling. They put 4 withes in 4 corners, then 4

aux autres piquets, 2 en haut, 2 en bas.
at the other stakes, 2 above, 2 below.

DAYS OF THE WEEK

lundi, <i>Monday</i>	samedi, <i>Saturday</i>
mardi, <i>Tuesday</i>	dimanche, <i>Sunday</i>
mercredi, <i>Wednesday</i>	lundi prochain, <i>next Monday</i>
jeudi, <i>Thursday</i>	lundi passé, <i>or dernier, last</i>
vendredi, <i>Friday</i>	<i>Monday</i>

" Poflu " French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
aviator (who has brought down at least five enemy aeroplanes)	un as	(no French equivalent)
sick person	le pâle	le malade

German Equivalents

<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>English</i>
fantassin	Infanterist	infantryman
feillée	Latrine	latrine
feu de flanc	Flankenfeuer	flanking fire
fil de fer barbelé	Stacheldraht	barbed wire
fusée	Zunder	fuse

LESSON XIV

Irregular Plurals

Certain nouns of frequent occurrence form their plural irregularly.

We have already seen that nouns and adjectives ending in *-s*, *-x*, and *-z*, do not change for the plural.

Nouns ending in *-au*, *-eu*, and some in *-ou* add *-x* to form the plural: *couteau*, *couteaux*, knife, knives; *jeu*, *jeux*, game, games; *caillou*, *cailloux*, pebble, pebbles; but *sou*, *sous*, cent, cents.

Adjectives in *-eau* add *x*: *beau*, *beaux*, beautiful; *nouveau*, *nouveaux*, new.

Nouns and many adjectives in *-al* become *-aux*: *cheval*, *chevaux*, horse, horses; *égal*, *égaux*, equal.

Certain nouns in *-ail* become *-aux*: *travail*, *travaux*, work, works.

The word for eye is *œil*, for eyes, *yeux*.

Irregular Feminines

Certain common adjectives change their final consonant *-f*, *-g*, *-x*, *-c*, on adding the silent *e* of the feminine: *actif*, *active*, active; *long*, *longue*, long; *heureux*, *heureuse*, happy; *blanc*, *blanche*, white.

A good many adjectives ending in *-l*, *-n*, *-s*, *-t*, double their final consonant on adding the feminine *e*: *cruel*, *cruelle*, cruel; *bon*, *bonne*, good; *gros*, *grosse*, big, stout; *net*, *nette*, clean.

Some adjectives in *-er* change the *-er* to *-ère*: *léger*, *légère*, light.

To be Hungry, thirsty, etc.

Instead of saying *I am hungry*, one says in French: *j'ai faim*, I have hunger; *j'ai bien faim*, I am very hungry. Similar expressions are: *j'ai soif*, I am thirsty; *j'ai chaud*, I am warm; *j'ai froid*, I am cold; *j'ai sommeil*, I am sleepy; *j'ai raison*, I am right; *j'ai tort*, I am wrong.

Vocabulary

allo! *hello!*

l'antenne, f., *the antenna*

l'assiette, f., *the plate*

l'appareil, m., *the apparatus*

le besoin, *the need*; j'ai
besoin de, *I need*

boire, *to drink* (je bois, etc.,
nous buvons, vous bu-
vez, ils boivent; p. p. bu)

le courant, *the current*

le couteau, *the knife*

la cuiller, *the spoon* (final
-r is pronounced in this
word)

déjeuner, *to breakfast*,
lunch

le déjeuner, *breakfast*,
luncheon; petit déjeuner
(*first*) *breakfast*

dîner, *to dine*

le dîner, *the dinner*

dormir, *to sleep* (je dors,
etc. nous dormons, etc.)

électrique, *electric*

le fil, *the wire*

la fourchette, *the fork*

l'isolateur, *the insulator*

la ligne, *the line*

manger, *to eat*

le manipulateur, *the key*

la pile, *the battery*, *cell*

le récepteur, *the receiver*

le repas, *the meal*

la serviette, *the napkin*

la sonnerie électrique, *the*
electric bell

souper, *to have supper*

le souper, *the supper*

télégraphier, *to telegraph*

le télégraphe, *the telegraph*

la télégraphie, *the telegraphy*;

télégraphie sans fil, *wireless*
telegraphy

téléphoner, *to telephone*

le téléphone, *the telephone*

la table, *the table*

la tasse, *the cup*

le verre, *the glass*

NOTE: *-ger* verbs insert a silent *e* after the *g* when it would come before *a* or *o*, to preserve the soft sound of the *g*: *nous mangeons*.

Exercises

- A.** Read aloud in French and translate:
1. Avez-vous faim ?
 2. Oui, j'ai bien faim.
 3. Vous avez raison et il a tort.
 4. Ils ont sommeil; ils désirent dormir.
 5. Nous avons besoin d'une assiette, d'un couteau, d'une fourchette et d'une cuiller.
 6. Nous lui avons télégraphié ce matin.
 7. J'ai vu les antennes de leur télégraphie sans fil.
 8. Téléphonez-moi ce soir.
 9. Vos couteaux sont sur la table.
 10. La pile n'est pas bonne.
- B.** Give French equivalents for:
- current, insulator, electric wire, battery, telegraph, telephone, wireless telegraphy, key, line, wire, cup, glass, napkin, to be hungry, thirsty, sleepy, wrong, right, cold, warm.
- C.** Answer in French the following questions:
1. Avez-vous soif ?
 2. Qu'y a-t-il sur la table ?
 3. Où est le café ?
 4. M'avez-vous téléphoné ?
 5. A-t-il raison ?
- D.** Write in French:
1. I am cold and hungry.
 2. Give me a knife and fork.
 3. I am going to telephone him now.
 4. The napkin, plate, cup, and glass are on the table.
 5. I am going to dine.
 6. We have lost our knives and spoons.

E. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

NOMENCLATURE DES PRINCIPAUX BOIS APPROVISIONNÉS
Names of the principal woods supplied

DANS LES PARCS
in the parks

1° Planches
Boards

Volige. — Planche mince de 13 à 22 millimètres.

Batten. — *Thin board of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch.*

On fournit en général des voliges de 18 millimètres. Usage:
They provide usually battens of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Use:

écriteaux, etc.
writing benches, etc.

Planche. — La "planche" a de 22 à 41 millimètres

Board. — *The board is from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches*

d'épaisseur, en général 27 millimètres, 34 millimètres ou 41
in thickness, in general 1 inch. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches or $1\frac{1}{2}$
millimètres.
inches.

Bastaing. — Planche de 65 millimètres d'épaisseur, sur 22

Plank. — *Board of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness by 9*
centimètres à 25 centimètres de largeur.
inches to 10 inches in width.

Madrier. — Grosse planche de 80 millimètres d'épaisseur.

Plank. — *Thick plank of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness.*

Même largeur.
Same width.

Gros madrier. — Très grosse planche de 10 à 12 centimètres
Heavy plank. — Very thick plank of 4 to 4½ inches

d'épaisseur.
in thickness.

2° Bois équarris
Timbers squared

Chevron. — Pièce de 65 x 65 millimètres ou de 80 x 80
Rafter. — Piece of 2½ by 2½ inches or of 3¼ by 3¼

millimètres.
inches.

Poutre. — Pièce équarrie plus grosse que le chevron.
Balk (beam, girder). — Squared piece thicker than the rafter.

Le liteau est une petite pièce de bois de 5 à 6 centimètres de
The riband is a little piece of timber of 2 inches

largeur sur 27 millimètres d'épaisseur, obtenue généralement
width by 1 inch thickness, obtained usually

par débitage d'une planche. . . . On se sert de gros
by the ripping up of a board. They use large

liteaux pour faire des "tringles de mine." (The latter are
ribands to make bracings for mines.

wooden strips nailed to boards to hold them in place.)

Les rondins sont généralement fournis en longueur de 3 à 4
The spars are generally provided in length from 3 to 4

mètres.
meters.

Les piquets de réseaux ont 1 m. 60 de longueur et
The stakes for entanglements are 5 ft. 4 in. in length and

6 à 8 centimètres de diamètre.

2½ to 3 inches in diameter.

Les piquets pour revêtements de boyaux sont fournis en
The stakes for coverments of approaches are furnished

général à 2 m. 50 de hauteur.

generally 8 ft. 4 in. in height.

Manuel, pp. 115-116

Time of Day

Quelle heure est-il ? What time is it ?; *il est une heure*, it is one o'clock; *il est deux heures*, *il est trois heures*, etc.; it is two o'clock, three o'clock, etc.; *il est cinq heures dix*, it is ten minutes after five; *il est sept heures moins vingt*, it is twenty minutes of seven; *il est neuf heures un quart*, it is quarter past nine; *il est onze heures et demie*, it is half-past eleven; *il est quatre heures moins un quart*, it is a quarter of four; *midi*, noon; *minuit*, midnight; *à sept heures du matin*, *du soir*, at seven o'clock in the morning, in the evening; *à deux heures de l'après-midi*, *de la nuit*, at two in the afternoon, in the night; *vers six heures*, about six o'clock.

Heures is never omitted; *minutes* regularly is omitted.

"Poilu" French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
Paris	Paname, Panasse	Paris
to feel comfortable, quiet	être pépère	être tranquille et content
to have a "pull"	avoir du piston	avoir un protecteur influent
"cap"	pitaine	short for <i>capitaine</i>

German Equivalents

<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>English</i>
lance-flamme	Flammenwerfer	flame projector
ligne de feu	Feuerlinie	line of fire
mission	Aufgabe	task, mission
musette	Brotbeutel	haversack
nettoyer	säubern	to mop up
noyau de résistance	Kernwerk	place of ultimate resistance

LESSON XV

Future Tense

The future tense is formed in French by adding certain endings, *-ai, -as, -a, -ons, -ez, -ont*, to the infinitive. Note the similarity of these endings to the present indicative of the verb *avoir*. A verb of the 3d conjugation drops its final *-e* before adding the endings. Future of *donner*, to give: *je donnerai, tu donneras, il donnera, nous donnerons, vous donnerez, ils donneront*. Future of *finir*, to finish: *je finirai, tu finiras, il finira, nous finirons, vous finirez, ils finiront*. Future of *rompre*, to break: *je romprai, tu rompras, il rompra, nous romprons, vous romprez, ils rompront*.

Irregular Futures

The endings given above are the same for the future tense of every French verb. In some verbs, however, the endings are added not to the infinitive but to an irregular future stem. Thus the future of *avoir*, to have, is: *j'aurai, tu auras, il aura, nous aurons, vous aurez, ils auront*. That of *être*, to be, is: *je serai, tu seras, il sera, nous serons, vous serez, ils seront*.

In, at, to

In, at, or to is expressed in French by *à* with names of cities: *je suis à Paris*, I am in Paris; *je vais à Paris*, I am going to Paris.

With names of countries it is usually expressed by *en*: *je suis en France*, I am in France; *je vais en France*, I am going to France; note however: *aux États-Unis*, in the United States; *au Canada*, in Canada.

Vocabulary

l'Angleterre, <i>England</i>	l'éjecteur, <i>the ejector</i>
l'affût, <i>the tripod</i> (of mitrailleuse)	l'extracteur, <i>the extractor</i>
la baguette de fusil, <i>the ramrod</i>	le fusil, <i>the gun, rifle</i> ; fusil automatique, <i>automatic machine rifle</i>
la balle, <i>the bullet, shrapnel ball</i>	la gachette, <i>the trigger</i>
la bombe, <i>the bomb</i> ; bombe incendiaire, <i>incendiary bomb</i> ; bombe asphyxiante, <i>gas bomb</i>	la grenade, <i>the grenade</i> ; grenade à main, <i>hand grenade</i> ; grenade à fusil, <i>rifle grenade</i>
le bouclier portatif, <i>the portable shield</i>	le guidon, <i>the sight</i>
le boulet, <i>the cannon ball</i>	le lance-bombe, <i>the bomb thrower</i>
le canon, <i>the gun</i> ; canon de fusil, <i>the barrel</i> (of a rifle).	Londres, <i>London</i>
la charge d'explosif, <i>the explosive charge</i>	le magasin, <i>the magazine</i> ; garnir le magasin, <i>ravi-tailler, to fill the magazine</i>
la crosse, <i>the butt</i>	la mine, <i>the mine</i>
la culasse, <i>the breech</i>	la mitrailleuse, <i>the machine gun</i>

NOTE: Verbs which in the present indicative change *-e-* to *-è-*, like *lever*, or double the *-t-* or *-l-* of their stem, like *jeter*, make the same change in all the forms of the future: *je lèverai*, etc., *je jetterai*, etc.

Exercises

A. Read aloud in French and translate:

1. Je vous donnerai mon fusil. 2. Nous lancerons des bombes. 3. Vous aurez des grenades à main cette après-midi. 4. Ils seront bientôt en France. 5. Vous serez aux États-Unis. 6. Il est à Paris et je suis à Londres. 7. Quand serons-nous en Angleterre? 8. L'éjecteur de la mitrailleuse ne marche pas bien. 9. Ils jetteront des bombes asphyxiantes. 10. Garnissez le magasin de votre fusil automatique.

B. Give French equivalents for:

gun, butt, breech, trigger, sight, barrel, tripod, water jacket, bomb thrower, mine, ejector, hand grenade, rifle grenade, explosive charge.

C. Give the future of:

avoir, être, marcher, garnir, descendre.

D. Write in French:

1. Where are we? 2. You are in France. 3. They will be in the United States. 4. We shall have some automatic rifles tomorrow. 5. I shall throw my bomb. 6. He will fill the magazine of his machine gun. 7. I shall give you a portable shield.

E. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

SIGNES CONVENTIONNELS À EMPLOYER OBLIGATOIREMENT

Conventional signs employed obligatorily

AU 1/5000° ET AUX ÉCHELLES PLUS GRANDES

on 1/5000 and on larger scales

(Croquis, comptes-rendus, etc.)

(Sketches, reports, etc.)

----- Limite de quartier ou sous-quartier.
Limit of district or sub-district.

----- Tranchée ou boyau projetés.
Projected trench or approach.

----- Les mêmes commencés, partiellement utili-
The same begun, partly us-
sables.
able.

===== Les mêmes terminés et entretenus.
The same finished and occupied.

----- Les mêmes dégradés, devenus inutilisables.
The same deteriorated, become unserviceable.

Tranchées: en rouge ou à l'encre noire.
Trenches: in red or in black ink.

Boyaux: en vert ou au crayon noir.
Approaches: in green or in black pencil.

..... Communication souterraine.
Subterranean communication.

||||| Tranchée surélevée, gabionnade.
Elevated trench, with gabions.

x x x x x

Fils de fer sur pieux.
Wire entanglement on posts.

o o o o o

Réseaux Brun.
Brun entanglement (wire in collapsible spirals)

//////////

Autres défenses accessoires.
Other accessory defences.

+

P. C. de compagnie.
Command-post of company.

T

Post téléphonique.
Telephone station.

- . - . - .

Ligne téléphonique.
Telephone line.

|||

Poste optique.
Visual signal station.

o

Relai de coureurs.
Relay of runners.

Cart. Gr. Tr.
o o o

Dépôt de cartouches, grenades, bombes
Depot of cartridges, grenades, bombs

d'engins de tranchées.
for trench weapons.

V

Dépôt de vivres.
Depot of food.

O

Point d'eau.
Watering place.

P  S

Poste de secours.
Dressing station.



Observatoire.
Observing station.



Épaulement pour mitrailleuse, occupé;
Emplacement for machine gun, occupied;



préparé.
prepared.

Abri casematé ou puits pour mitrailleuse,
Casemated shelter or pit for machine gun,



occupé;
occupied;



préparé.
prepared.



58



37



Artillerie de tranchée et engins: emplace-
Trench artillery and appliances: emplace-

ments occupés (par trois 58, par deux 37,
ments occupied (by three 58, by two 37,
par un pneumatique).
by one pneumatic).



Emplacement de F. M.
Emplacement of auto-rifle.



V. B., batterie de 4 V. B.
Rifle grenade battery.



Lisière de bois.
Edge of wood.

Months and Seasons

janvier	juillet	le 1 ^{er} (premier) janvier, <i>the first of</i>
février	août	<i>January</i> ; le 2 (deux) janvier,
mars	septembre	<i>the second of January</i> ; le 3
avril	octobre	(trois) janvier, <i>the third of Jan-</i>
mai	novembre	<i>uary</i> ; le mois prochain, <i>next</i>
juin	décembre	<i>month</i> ; le mois passé, <i>last</i>
		<i>month</i> ; au printemps, <i>in spring</i> ;
		en été, <i>in summer</i> ; en automne,
		<i>in autumn</i> ; en hiver, <i>in winter</i> .

"Poilu" French

<i>English</i>	<i>French Slang</i>	<i>Good French</i>
soldier cap	le pot de fleurs	le képi
bomb	la queue de rat	la bombe
secretary	le scribouillard	le secrétaire
airship	le taxi	l'avion

German Equivalents

<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>English</i>
observateur	Beobachter	observer
obus	Geschoss	shell
officier de quart	Wachthabender Offizier	watch-officer
outil de terrassier	Schanzzeug	entrenching tool
peloton	Zug	platoon
petit poste	Vorposten	outpost
piquet	Pfahl	post, stake

NOTE: In the later assignments, as a substitute for the "argot" of the "poilus," there will be given a number of the German phrases most likely to be of immediate service.

LESSON XVI

Faire, to do, make; dire, to say

The present indicative of *faire*, to do, make, is as follows: *je fais, tu fais, il fait, nous faisons, vous faites, ils font*. The present indicative of *dire*, to say, is: *je dis, tu dis, il dit, nous disons, vous dites, ils disent*. Note the irregular forms of the second person plural of these verbs. The only similar case is *êtes* of *être*.

The past participle of *faire* is *fait*; of *dire*, *dit*. Give in full the present perfect tense of each: *j'ai fait*, etc.

Faire + an infinitive is used in French to express *to have* a thing done or *to cause* a thing to be done: *je les fais venir*, I have them come; *je le fais écrire*, I make him write. If the dependent verb has a direct object the personal object of *faire* becomes indirect: *je le fais écrire*, I make him write; *je lui fais écrire une lettre*, I make him write a letter; *je la lui fais écrire*, I make him write it. Note that the pronoun objects of both verbs precede *faire*. Noun objects follow the dependent infinitive.

The past participle of *faire* in this construction is invariable: *il les a fait tuer*, he had them killed.

The future stem of *faire* is irregular; *je ferai*, etc.

Weather

The state of the weather is frequently expressed by *faire*: *il fait beau (temps)*, it is fine (weather); *il fait mauvais (temps)*, it is unpleasant; *il fait du soleil*, it is sunny; *il fait du vent*, it is windy; *il fait chaud*, it is hot; *il fait froid*, it is cold. There

are also impersonal verbs of weather such as: *il pleut*, it is raining; *il neige*, it is snowing. *Quel temps fait-il ?* what is the weather ?

On

One, someone, they, people, we, you, when used in an indefinite sense is expressed in French by *on*, which always takes the verb in the third person singular: *on dit qu'il gèle*, they say it is freezing.

On with the active voice is frequently used as a substitute for the passive: *on ne le voit pas*, he is not seen; *on vous donnera des grenades*, you will be given some grenades.

Vocabulary

allonger le tir, *to increase the range*

l'artillerie, f., *the artillery*

l'attaque, f., *the attack*; attaquer, *to attack*

autre, *other*

avancer, *to advance*

battre, *to beat*; battre par le feu, *to take under fire*; battre en retraite, *to retreat*; se battre, *to fight*

la casquette, *the smoke helmet*

charger, *to charge, load*

le combat, *the combat*; combat défensif, *defensive combat*; combat de rencontre, *encounter*; combat offensif, *offensive combat*

coucher, *to put to bed*; coucher en joue, *to aim*; se coucher, *to lie down, go to bed*

le cylindre à gaz, *the gas cylinder*

les engins de tranchée, m. pl., *the trench weapons or appliances*

la fusée, *the fuse, rocket*

le gaz, *the gas*

les lunettes, f. pl., *the spectacles, goggles*

le masque respirateur, *the respirator*

le nuage de gaz, *the gas cloud*

par, *by*

la pompe, *the pump*; pompe à jet de pétrole enflammé,
liquid fire projector

reculer, *to fall back*

se retirer, *to retire, withdraw*

le tampon de coton, *the cotton pad*

vrai, -e, *true*; dire vrai, dire la vérité, *to tell the truth*

dire que oui, *to say yes*; dire que non, *to say no*

Exercises

A. Read aloud in French and translate:

1. On nous a fait mettre nos masques respirateurs.
2. Pourquoi nous fait-on avancer maintenant?
3. La pompe à jet de pétrole enflammé les a fait reculer.
4. Faites cela pour moi, s'il vous plaît.
5. Notre artillerie a battu par le feu les tranchées de l'ennemi.
6. Couchez-vous.
7. Il m'a couché en joue mais je lui ai lancé une bombe.
8. Dites-moi pourquoi on n'allonge pas le tir.
9. Il dit qu'on va nous donner des lunettes.
10. Il dit vrai. Il fait beau.

B. Give French equivalents for:

advance, retreat, to get up, to lie down, gas cloud, mask, to increase the range, to take under fire, to charge, attack, artillery, other, to say yes, to say no, to tell the truth.

C. Write in French:

1. They made us retreat.
2. He is going to make us advance.
3. Put on (mettre) your respirators.
4. Here

is a gas cloud. 5. Our artillery has increased the range.
6. We took under fire their trenches. 7. Lie down.
Get up.

D. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

EXERCISES DE LANCEMENT DE GRENADES

Exercises in the throwing of grenades

Les hommes sont exercés tout d'abord à lancer des grenades
The men are exercised at first in throwing dummy
d'exercice en terrain découvert à des distances repérées. Les
grenades over open ground at known distances.

tranchées représentées par deux lignes tracées sur le sol à un
Trenches represented by two lines traced on the ground at one
mètre l'une de l'autre sont figurées à des distances de 20,
meter apart are marked out at distances of 20,

25, 30, 35 mètres, etc.

25, 30, 35 meters, etc.

Les lanceurs dans la tranchée A se placent. Ils s'exercent à
The throwers in Trench A take places. They practice
lancer leurs grenades dans la tranchée B. Ils augmentent
throwing their grenades into Trench B. They increase
ensuite successivement la portée pour atteindre C, D, etc.
then successively the range to reach C, D, etc.

Les groupes peuvent être divisés par moitié, l'une à
The groups may be divided in half, one at
l'origine du tir, l'autre au but. La seconde renvoie les
the firing point, the other at the target. The second sends back the

grenades à la première et ainsi de suite. On évite de la
grenades to the first and so on. They avoid in this

sorte des pertes de temps, et l'intérêt de l'exercice est accru
way losses of time, and the interest of the exercise is increased

pour tous.
for all.

L'adresse et la précision peuvent être développées par
Skill and accuracy can be developed by

l'emploi de cibles tracées sur le sol.
the use of targets traced on the ground.

Les hommes doivent être exercés à lancer la grenade dans
The men should be exercised in throwing the grenade in

les positions debout, à genou et couchée.
the positions of standing, kneeling, and lying down.

Quand les élèves-grenadiers ont acquis une précision
When the pupil grenadiers have acquired accuracy

suffisante, on les exerce à jeter des grenades d'une tranchée
enough, they are exercised in throwing grenades from one trench

dans une autre, puis à progresser dans une tranchée en lançant
into another, then in advancing in a trench while throwing

les grenades par-dessus les traverses.
grenades over the traverses.

Tobacco

Je fume la pipe, I smoke a pipe. Il fume des cigarettes ou des cigares, he smokes cigarettes or cigars. J'achète mes cigares, mon tabac à fumer, mes allumettes, mes cartes postales, et mes timbres-poste dans un bureau (or débit) de tabac, I buy my cigars, smoking tobacco, matches, postal cards, and stamps in a tobacco shop. Il y en a dans toutes les rues, there are some in every street. Les boîtes à lettres se trouvent dehors des débits de tabac, the letter boxes are outside the tobacco shops. Il faut un timbre de deux sous pour envoyer une carte postale aux États-Unis et un de cinq sous pour une lettre, it needs a two cent stamp to send a postal to the United States and a five cent one for a letter. Auriez-vous la bonté de me donner du feu ? Would you be so kind as to give me a light ?

German Equivalents

<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>English</i>
plateforme	Platte	platform
poste d'écoute	Horchposten	listening point
poste de pansement	Verbandstelle	dressing station
poste de secours	Sanitätsposten	first aid station

Capturing Prisoners

Hände hoch!	<i>Hands up!</i>	Gewehre wegwerfen!	<i>Throw down your rifle!</i>
Gerade aus!	<i>Straight on!</i>		
Stehen bleiben!	<i>Halt!</i>	Achtung!	<i>Attention!</i>
Auf!	<i>Get up!</i>	Abmarschieren!	<i>Forward!</i>
Ergebet euch!	<i>Surrender!</i>	Ruhet euch!	<i>Stand at ease!</i>

LESSON XVII

Present Participle

The present participle in English ends in *-ing*, in French in *-ant*: *donnant, finissant, rompant*. One can usually form the present participle of a verb by dropping the ending of the infinitive, *-er, -ir, -re, -oir*, and adding *-ant*. Many *-ir* verbs have *-ant*, not *-issant*. If the present participle of a verb is irregular the plural of the present indicative, the plural of the imperative, and the imperfect or descriptive past tense (see below) are formed on the same stem.

After *en* = *in, by, while*, one uses a present participle: *en attaquant*, in attacking. After all other prepositions one uses an infinitive: *sans attaquer*, without attacking.

After *voir*, to see, and *entendre*, to hear, one uses an infinitive in French where English has a present participle: *je les vois venir*, I see them coming; *je les entends crier*, I hear them shouting.

Past Tense

In addition to the present perfect which is used for narration in colloquial French, there is another past tense, called the imperfect or descriptive past tense. The imperfect is used in French in cases where in English we might use, *used to*, or *was . . . -ing*: *je dormais quand il est venu*, I was sleeping when he came; *nous chantions tous les soirs*, we used to sing every evening.

It is formed by adding certain endings to the stem of the present participle, which is usually the same stem as that of

the infinitive: *je donnais, tu donnais, il donnait, nous donnions, vous donniez, ils donnaient*. Note that all of the singular and the third plural are pronounced alike: *donné*.

Pluperfect Tense

The pluperfect tense is formed by adding the past participle of the verb in question to the imperfect of *avoir*, or of *être* in the case of *aller, venir*, etc. (see Lesson IX): *j'avais donné, tu avais donné*, etc., I had given, etc.; *j'étais allé, tu étais allé*, etc., I had gone, etc.

Falloir, to be necessary

The impersonal verb *falloir* is frequently used with an infinitive to indicate the necessity of an action in a general way: *il faut partir*, we (you) must go; *il a fallu partir*, we had to go; *il fallait partir*, it was necessary to go; *il faudra partir*, we will have to go. The proper pronoun in English can be told by the context. It is sometimes indicated in French by an indirect object before *falloir*: *il lui faut partir*, he must go.

Vocabulary

l'alerte, f., *the alarm; fausse alerte, false alarm*

aller en reconnaissance, *to reconnoiter*

la batterie, *the battery*

la bouche, *the mouth, muzzle* (of a cannon)

s'égarer, *to go astray, get lost*

être aux aguets, *to be on the watch* (for any sound or movement)

garnir une tranchée, *to man a trench*

la marche, *the march*; marche de nuit, *night march*;
marche forcée, *forced march*; se mettre en marche, *to start off* (p. p. mis)

mettre la hausse, *to set the sight*

l'observateur, m., *the aviator who accompanies the pilot in order to observe*

l'observatoire, *the place from which one can observe ways of approach*

l'obus à balles, m., le shrapnel, *the shrapnel shell*; obus fusant, *time shell*; obus percutant, *percussion shell*

ordonner, *to order, arrange in order*

s'orienter, *to get one's bearings*

le point de chute, *the point of impact*; point d'éclatement, *point of burst*

pointer un canon, *to aim a cannon*

le poste d'observation, *the observation post* (not so large as an observatoire)

prendre, *to take, capture*; (pres. part. prenant; p. p. pris)

repérer, *to locate*; repérer par le son, *to locate by sound*

surprendre, *to surprise* (pres. part. surprenant; p. p. surpris)

le tir direct, *the direct fire*; tir indirect, *high angle fire*;
tir d'enfilade, *enfilading fire*

Exercises

A. Read aloud in French and translate:

1. Nous les avions pris sous notre feu d'enfilade.
2. Notre batterie les a repérés par le son de leur artillerie.
3. Il faut se mettre en marche.
4. J'avais bien observé le point de chute des obus à balles.
5. Nous avions pris beaucoup de canons.
6. Ils allaient en reconnaissance.

7. Il faut s'orienter. 8. Il nous a ordonnés de garnir la tranchée. 9. Il vous faut faire une marche de nuit. 10. Il les entendait crier.

B. Give French equivalents for:
alarm, false alarm, to reconnoiter, muzzle, observation post, time shell, percussion shell, direct fire, forced march, to aim a cannon, battery.

C. Write in French:
1. We used to locate their cannon by sound. 2. He had set the sight. 3. We had got lost. 4. We must take our bearings. 5. You had surprised them. 6. We were on the watch. 7. We shall start soon. 8. We must go.

D. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

RÔLE DE CHACUN DES SOLDATS DANS UN GROUPE
Rôle of each soldier in a group

COMBATTANT A LA GRENADE
fighting with the grenade

En principe, les hommes d'un groupe de grenadiers se
As a rule, the men of a group of bombers are

divisent, pour combattre, en:
divided, for combat, into:

Lanceurs,
Throwers,

Pourvoyeurs,
Carriers,

Aides-grenadiers (anciennement dénommés fusiliers).
Grenadier assistants (formerly called riflemen).

Chaque grenadier étant capable de remplir immédiatement
Each bomber being capable of filling immediately

l'un de ces rôles à la seule désignation de "lanceur . . .
one of these rôles at the mere designation as "thrower . . .

pourvoyeur . . . aide. . ."
carrier . . . assistant. . ."

L'escouade de 1 caporal et 7 grenadiers formera donc,
The squad of 1 corporal and 7 bombers will form then,

sous les ordres de son chef, un groupe comprenant par
under the orders of its chief, a group comprising for

exemple 2 lanceurs, 2 pourvoyeurs, 2 aides et un grenadier
example 2 throwers, 2 carriers, 2 assistants and a bomber

haut le pied. Ou bien encore, elle combattra en deux équipes
in addition. Or else sometimes it will fight in two teams

de 3 grenadiers, commandées l'une par le caporal, l'autre par
of 3 bombers, commanded one by the corporal, the other by

le grenadier le plus énergique.
the most energetic bomber.

Lanceurs. — Les "lanceurs" doivent avoir les mains
The throwers should have hands

absolument libres pour pouvoir manipuler sans difficulté
entirely free to be able to manipulate without difficulty

les grenades; ils portent le fusil en bandoulière au cours
the grenades; they carry the rifle slung over their shoulder during
du combat.
combat.

Pour leur défense, ils sont en outre pourvus d'un pistolet
For their defense, they are furthermore provided with a pistol
et d'un couteau de tranchée.
and with a trench knife.

Les "lanceurs" pourront ne pas emporter le fusil toutes les
The throwers are allowed not to carry the rifle whenever
fois que le combat ne sera pas poursuivi, par exemple dans
the combat is not to be followed up, for example in
l'exécution d'un coup de main.
the execution of a surprise attack.

Pourvoyeurs. — Les "pourvoyeurs" assurent le ravi-
The carriers ensure the re-
taillement en grenades. Ils remplacent les "lanceurs" si
plenishment of grenades. They replace the throwers if
ceux-ci sont mis hors de combat. Ils sont armés de même.
these are put out of action. They are armed in the same way.

Aides-grenadiers. — Les "aides" doivent être choisis
The assistants should be chosen
parmi les hommes les plus décidés et les plus alertes, être
among the men most determined and most alert, be
bons tireurs et adroits dans l'emploi de la baïonnette.
good shots and skillful in the use of the bayonet.

Leur rôle consiste à veiller sur la sécurité des " lanceurs."
Their rôle consists in looking after the security of the throwers.

On les appelle quelquefois " éclaireurs."
They are called sometimes " scouts."

Dans l'attaque de front à découvert, ils encadrent les
In a frontal attack in the open, they support the
" lanceurs " et les protègent par leur feu.
throwers and protect them by their fire.

Dans les boyaux, ils précèdent les " lanceurs " et
In the approaches, they precede the throwers and
contournent les traverses ou sinuosités, prêts à arrêter tout
pass around the traverses or bends, ready to stop any
retour offensif de l'ennemi. Ils cherchent à se rendre compte
counter offensive of the enemy. They seek to determine
des points de chute des grenades, aident à rectifier le tir
the points where grenades fall, aid in correcting the fire
et signalent à leur chef de groupe l'instant où la progression
and signal to the leader of their group the moment when advance
est possible.
is possible.

Lorsque la progression est devenue impossible, ils
When advance has become impossible, they
préviennent leur chef. Sans attendre d'ordres, un barrage
notify their chief. Without awaiting orders, a barrier

de sacs à terre est aussitôt établi, et les " aides-grenadiers "
of sand bags is at once established, and the assistants
s'y portent prêts à tirer.
go there ready to fire.

Dans les combats de rues, ils surveillent spécialement les
In street fighting, they watch especially the
portes et les fenêtres.
doors and windows.

Manuel, pp. 53, 54

En Voyage

Si je veux faire un voyage en chemin de fer je vais à la gare,
if I wish to take a railroad journey I go to the station. *Si j'ai*
une malle, il faut l'enregistrer, if I have a trunk, I must check it.
Je porte à la main ma valise, I carry my valise in my hand. *Il*
y a trois classes de wagons dans les trains français: première,
deuxième, troisième, there are three classes in French trains:
first, second, third. *Je demande mon billet à l'homme qui est au*
guichet, " Une troisième, Paris " ou " Paris, troisième, aller et
retour," I ask the man who is at the ticket window for a ticket,
" A third class for Paris " or " A round-trip ticket for Paris."
" Combien ? " " How much ? " *Je passe à la salle d'attente*
pour attendre l'arrivée de mon train, I go to the waiting room
to wait for my train. *Un employé crie, " Les voyageurs pour*
la direction de Paris, en voiture! " An employee cries out,
" Travellers for Paris and way stations, all aboard! " *En*
arrivant à Paris, je donne mon billet à un employé, je prends un
fiacre, un tramway, ou bien je vais à pied à mon hôtel. On arriv-

ing in Paris, I give my ticket to an employee, I take a cab, a street car, or else I go on foot to my hotel.

German Equivalents

<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>English</i>
reconnaissance	Aufklärung	reconnaissance
reconnaissance d'artillerie	Erkundigung	artillery reconnaissance
rédaetion convenue	Kernwort	code
relève	Ablösung	relief
réseaux (de fils de fer)	Drahtverhau	wire entanglements
retour offensif	Gegenangriff	counter offensive (to retake a trench when partly oc- cupied by the enemy)

Phrases to use with Prisoners

Können Sie noch gehen ? *Can you walk ?*

Sind Sie hungrig (durstig) ? *Are you hungry (thirsty) ?*

Ja. *Yes.*

Nein. *No.*

Ist ihre Wunde tief ? *Is your wound deep ?*

Ist jemand unter Ihnen verwundet ? *Are any of you wounded ?*

Haben Sie einen Notverband ? *Have you a first-aid packet ?*

LESSON XVIII

Conditional

The stem of the conditional is the same as that of the future (see Lesson XV). To this stem are added the endings: *-ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient*. Note that these endings are the same as those of the imperfect. The conditional of *donner* is: *je donnerais, tu donnerais, il donnerait, nous donnerions, vous donneriez, ils donneraient*. The first person singular of the conditional of *avoir* is *j'aurais*; of *être* is *serais*. Give the tense in full.

Conditional Sentences

If the "if" clause of a conditional sentence is in the present, the "result" clause will be in the future: *s'il vient, je le verrai*, if he comes, I shall see him.

If the "if" clause is in the past, it is always expressed in French by the imperfect; the "result" clause is then in the conditional: *s'il venait, je le verrais*, if he came, I should see him.

The future or the conditional is not used after *si*, except in the sense of *whether*: *je ne sais s'il viendra ou non*, I don't know whether he will come or not; *je ne savais s'il viendrait ou non*, I did not know whether he would come or not.

Venir to come; tenir, to hold

These two verbs are conjugated just alike. The present indicative is: *je viens, tu viens, il vient, nous venons, vous venez, ils viennent*. The imperfect is: *je venais*, etc. The future: *je viendrai*, etc. The *-en-* in this verb, when not followed by

another *-n-* or by a vowel, is pronounced like *-in-*: *je viens, je viendrai*.

Venir de, followed by an infinitive, means *to have just*: *je viens de courir*, I have just run; *je venais de courir*, I had just run.

Tout

Tout (m.), *toute* (f.), *tous* (m. pl.), *toutes* (f. pl.), is used as adjective or as pronoun. It means *all, every, whole*. The article follows *tout*. *Tout soldat*, any soldier; *tous les soldats*, all soldiers, all the soldiers. When *tous* is used as a pronoun the final *-s* is pronounced: *tous sont revenus*, all returned.

Used as an adverb, *tout* means *quite, entirely*: *il est tout content*, he is quite happy.

Vocabulary

arrêter, *to stop*; s'arrêter,

to stop, come to a stop

l'assaut, m., *the assault*

l'attaque, f., *the attack*

autour, *around*

le but, m., *the objective, goal*

combattre, *to fight*; combat-

tre corps à corps, *to fight*

hand to hand (present, je

combats, etc., nous com-

battons, etc.)

cribler de balles, *to riddle*

with bullets

déclancher une attaque, *to*

launch an attack

donner l'assaut, *to attack*

échouer, *to fail*

emporter d'assaut, *to carry*

by storm

gagner, *to gain, win, reach*

l'objectif, m., *the objective*

l'ordre, m., *the order*; ordre

dispersé, *open order*; ordre

serré, *close order*

parce que, *because*

pendant, pendant que, *dur-*

ing, while

plusieurs, *several*

la poursuite, *the pursuit*

poursuivre, *to pursue*

progresser, <i>to make progress</i>	surtout, <i>especially, above all</i>
puis, <i>then, next</i>	tenir bon, <i>to hold fast, make a</i>
quelque, <i>some, any; pl.,</i>	<i>firm stand</i>
<i>some, a few</i>	toujours, <i>always, still</i>
quelquefois, <i>sometimes</i>	le traînard, <i>straggler</i>
le rôdeur, <i>the prowler</i>	traîner, <i>to drag, lag behind</i>
rôder, <i>to prowl</i>	

Exercises

- A. Read aloud in French and translate:
1. L'attaque de l'ennemi vient d'échouer.
 2. Nous les criblerions de balles, s'ils déclanchaient une attaque.
 3. Nous ne nous sommes pas arrêtés pendant la poursuite.
 4. Vous avez gagné votre objectif; il faut maintenant tenir bon.
 5. Il y a quelques rôdeurs autour de nous.
 6. Je viens d'en voir un.
 7. Le voilà qui se traîne sur la terre.
 8. Nous emporterons d'assaut la tranchée.
 9. Tous ont bien combattu.
- B. Give French equivalents for:
- open order, close order, to lag behind, to prowl, sometimes, especially, objective, because, then, to progress.
- C. Write in French:
1. We should hold fast if they attacked us.
 2. I have just seen some stragglers.
 3. All the soldiers have fought well.
 4. You must pursue the enemy.
 5. We shall launch an attack today.
- D. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

COMMANDEMENTS AU GESTE

Commands by gesture

En avant! — Élever le bras verticalement, l'étendre hori-
Forward! Raise the arm vertically, extend it hori-

zontalement sans brusquerie en montrant la direction à
zontally without haste pointing out the direction to
suivre.
follow.

Marche! — Ramener le poignet à l'épaule et le projeter
March! Draw back the wrist to the shoulders and extend it

vivement dans la même direction.
quickly in the same direction.

Halte! — Élever le bras verticalement, l'abaisser vivement
Halt! Raise the arm vertically, lower it quickly
et complètement.
and completely.

Changer de direction. — Étendre le bras horizontalement
Change direction. Extend the arm horizontally

du côté de l'aile marchante, le ramener par un mouvement
in the direction of the marching flank, bring it back by a circular
circulaire vers la nouvelle direction. Quand elle est obtenue,
movement toward the new direction. When it is obtained,
signaler; Marche!
signal; March!

Demi-tour à droite. — Le bras tendu verticalement,
Half-turn to right. The arm extended vertically,

exécuter un moulinet de l'avant bras. Ensuite signaler:
execute a circle with the fore arm. Then signal:

Marche!
Marche!

Pas gymnastique. — Élever et abaisser plusieurs fois
Double time. Raise and lower several times

verticalement le bras demi-tendu.
vertically the arm half-extended.

Pas cadencé. — Donner au bras tendu latéralement
Quick time. Give the arm extended laterally

à hauteur de l'épaule un mouvement lent et alternatif
at the height of the shoulder a movement slow and alternating
 de haut en bas et de bas en haut (geste de: doucement!).
from high to low and from low to high (gesture of: softly!).

Rassemblement. — Élever le bras verticalement et le laisser
Assembly. Raise the arm vertically and keep it
 levé jusqu'à ce que le rassemblement soit en voie d'exécution.
raised until the assembly is being executed.

(Adressé à un "isolé" lointain, ce signal signifie: Venez à
Addressed to a distant individual, this signal means: Come to
 moi!)
me!)

Manuel: p. 321

Ordinal Numerals and Fractions

1st premier	5th cinquième	9th neuvième
2d deuxième	6th sixième	10th dixième
3d troisième	7th septième	11th onzième
4th quatrième	8th huitième	12th douzième, etc.

With the exception of *premier* they are formed by adding
-ième to the cardinal numeral; note, however, *cinquième* and
neuvième. The ordinals are used to form fractions: $\frac{1}{2}$, *un*

troisième; $\frac{2}{3}$, *trois cinquièmes*. There are special forms for: $\frac{1}{2}$, *un demi*, *une moitié*; $\frac{1}{3}$, *un tiers*; $\frac{1}{4}$, *un quart*.

The ending *-aine* is frequently added to numbers to indicate "about": *une vingtaine*, a score, about twenty; *une centaine de soldats*, some hundred soldiers.

Questions to Prisoners

Wo sind Ihre Reserven ? *Where are your reserves ?*

Wo sind Ihre Stollen ? *Where are your dugouts ?*

Wo sind Ihre Unterstände ? *Where are your reserve dug-outs ?*

Wo befindet sich Ihr Horchposten ? *Where is your listening post ?*

Wo befindet sich der Befehlsposten ? *Where is the command post ?*

Wo befinden sich die Durchgänge in Ihren Gräben ?
Where are your communication trenches ?

Wie viel Maschinengewehre haben Sie ? *How many machine guns have you ?*

LESSON XIX

Comparison

Adjectives are compared by placing *plus*, more, before the adjective: *grand*, *plus grand*, *le plus grand*, big, bigger, biggest. If the adjective precedes its noun there is no difference between the comparative and the superlative: if it follows the noun the article must be repeated after the noun to indicate the superlative: *la plus belle mort*, the finest death; *la blessure la plus profonde*, the deepest wound. *Aussi*, as, *que*, than: *il*

est plus grand que moi, he is taller than I; *je suis aussi grand que vous*, I am as tall as you. *Moins*, less: *je suis moins grand que lui*, I am not so tall as he (lit., I am less tall than he).

Adverbs are compared like adjectives except that the article is always masculine singular: *le plus rapidement*, the most rapidly. *Bien, mieux*, good, better, *mauvais, pire*, bad, worse, are irregular.

Pouvoir, to be able; vouloir, to wish

The present of these verbs is similar: *je peux, tu peux, il peut, nous pouvons, vous pouvez, ils peuvent; je veux, tu veux, il veut, nous voulons, vous voulez, ils veulent*. *Pouvoir* has, however, another form, *je puis*, which is used especially in asking questions: *puis-je*, can I? One never says *peux-je*? The future of *pouvoir* is *je pourrai*, etc.; that of *vouloir* is *je voudrai*, etc. The past participles are: *pu, voulu*.

These verbs are frequently used with a following infinitive: *je puis aller*, I can go; *je pouvais le faire*, I was able to do it, I could do it; *je pourrais le faire*, I should be able to do it, I could do it. One frequently uses the conditional of *vouloir* as a little less abrupt than the present: *je voudrais y aller*, I should like to go there.

Devoir, to owe, must; savoir, to know

Devoir, to owe, is also used as an auxiliary verb in the sense of *am to, must, had to*: *je dois y aller*, I must go there; *nous devons partir*, we are to start. Present, *je dois, tu dois, il doit, nous devons, vous devez, ils doivent*. Future, *je devrai*, etc. Past participle, *dû*.

Savoir, to know, is used as an auxiliary verb in the sense of *to know how*: *je sais chanter*, I can sing, I know how to sing.

Present, *je sais*, etc., *nous savons*, etc. Future, *je saurai*, etc.

Past participle, *su*.

To know, in the sense of *to be acquainted with* is *connaître*:
Present, *je connais*, *tu connais*, *il connaît*, *nous connaissons*,
vous connaissez, *ils connaissent*; *je connais cet homme*, I know
that man. Past participle, *connu*.

Vocabulary

se battre, *to fight*
beau, *belle*, *beautiful*, *fine*
blessé, *to wound*

le blessé, *the wounded man*
la blessure, *the wound*;
blessure par coup de feu,
shot wound; *blessure par*
coup de baïonnette, *bay-*
onet wound

céder, *to yield*, *give way*
cerner, *to surround*

la citation à l'ordre du
régiment, *the mention in*
orders

combler les vides, *to fill up*
the gaps

court, *-e*, *short*

déserté, *to desert*

le déserteur, *the deserter*

l'éclat, *m.*, *the flash*, *bril-*
liancy; *éclat d'obus*, *shell*
splinter

enlever les blessés, *to carry*
off the wounded

enterrer les morts, *to bury*
the dead

étroit, *-e*, *narrow*, *close*
faire l'appel, *to call the roll*
gros, *grosse*, *big*, *fat*

jeune, *young*

large, *broad*

léger, *légère*, *light*

lointain, *-e*, *distant*

long, *longue*, *long*

lourd, *-e*, *heavy*

mauvais, *-e*, *bad*

la mort, *death*; *le mort*, *dead*
man

mourir, *to die*; (present, *je*
meurs, etc., *nous mourons*,
vous mourez, *ils meurent*.)

Future, *je mourrai*, etc.

Present perfect, *je suis*
mort)

nouveau, nouvelle, <i>new</i>	se rendre, <i>to surrender</i>
les pertes, f. pl., <i>the losses,</i> <i>casualties</i>	les renforts, <i>the reinforce-</i> <i>ments</i>
le prisonnier, <i>the prisoner</i>	vieux, vieille, <i>old</i>
se rallier, <i>to rally</i>	

NOTE: *beau, nouveau, vieux* have special forms, *bel, nouvel, vieil*, which are used before a masculine noun beginning with a vowel.

Exercises

- A. Read aloud in French and translate:
1. Je dois partir demain.
 2. Il voudrait y aller avec moi.
 3. Ils sont plus gros que nous.
 4. Connaissez-vous ce mort?
 5. Ce chemin-ci est plus long que celui-là.
 6. Voilà les nouveaux prisonniers.
 7. Savez-vous parler anglais?
 8. Ils se sont ralliés.
- B. Write in French:
1. I can speak French a little.
 2. Do you know the prisoner?
 3. Have the reinforcements come?
 4. I should like to see them.
 5. Can I go there?
 6. We should like to do it.
- C. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

SERVICE POSTAL

Les troupes en opérations sont, pour la correspondance,
Troops in operations are, for correspondence,
groupées en secteurs postaux desservis par les bureaux de
grouped in postal sectors served by the military
poste militaires. Les militaires doivent donner à leurs cor-
post bureaux. Military persons should give to their cor-

respondants leur adresse précise et les inviter à n'y
respondents their exact address and request them not to
rien changer. Les officiers de compagnie font donner les
change it at all. Company officers have the
indications nécessaires aux hommes arrivant sur le front.
necessary directions given to the men arriving at the front.

Exemple d'adresse:

Example of address:

M. Léonard Charles
Soldat au 74^e régiment d'infanterie
9^e compagnie — 3^e section
Secteur postal N°. 93

C'est intentionnellement que cette adresse ne comporte
It is intentionally that this address bears
aucune indication de brigade, division ou corps d'armée:
no indication of brigade, division, or army corps:
ces indications ne doivent pas y figurer.
these indications must not appear there.

Il est interdit

It is forbidden

a. A tous les militaires de la zone des armées:

To all military persons in the zone of the armies:

1^o De donner des renseignements, dans leur correspondance

To give any information, in their private corre-
spndence, sur l'emplacement, les mouvements, l'effectif
spondence, on the location, movements, strength

des troupes, la nature, l'importance des travaux ou ouvrages
of troops, the nature, importance of works for

de défense; de parler des opérations projetées; de donner
defence; to speak of proposed operations; to give

des détails géographiques ou militaires sur celles qui ont
geographical or military details of those which have

eu lieu; de citer les noms des officiers généraux sous les ordres
taken place; to give the names of general officers under whose orders

desquels ils sont placés; en un mot, de fournir des indications
they are placed; in a word, to furnish any information

qui, parvenant à la connaissance de l'ennemi, pourraient
which, coming to the knowledge of the enemy, could

être mises à profit par lui.
be put to service by him.

2° De correspondre avec les prisonniers de guerre en
To correspond with prisoners of war in

Allemagne.
Germany.

3° D'expédier sous enveloppe non affranchie des journaux,
To forward under cover not prepaid any newspaper,

prospectus, circulaires commerciales et imprimés divers.
prospectus, commercial circular or other printed matter.

4° De se charger, à l'occasion d'un déplacement (permission,
To undertake in case of removal (leave,

mutation, mission, etc.), de transporter de la correspondance
transfer, special orders), to carry correspondence

pour un tiers.
for a third person.

Il est interdit

b. Aux militaires relevant des secteurs postaux:

To military persons in postal sectors:

1° De mentionner dans leur correspondance la localité

To mention in their correspondence the locality

ou la région où ils se trouvent.

or the region where they are.

2° D'expédier des cartes postales illustrées représentant

To send illustrated post cards representing

des localités ou des points de vue pris dans la zone des armées,

localities or points of view taken in the zone of armies,

avec ou sans indication du lieu représenté.

with or without indication of the place represented.

3° D'indiquer dans leur adresse postale la brigade, la

To indicate in their postal address the brigade, the

division, le corps d'armée ou l'armée dont ils font partie
division, the army corps, or the army of which they form part

(exception faite pour les militaires des États-Majors,
(exception being made for the military men of general staffs,

lorsqu'ils ne peuvent se dispenser de donner l'une de ces in-
when they cannot dispense with giving one of these in-

dications).

dications).

4° De recourir à la poste civile pour expédier ou recevoir de
To resort to the civil post to send or receive

la correspondance ou des envois quelconques.
correspondence or any parcels whatsoever.

Manuel, p. 353

Direction

à droite, <i>to the right</i>	est, <i>east</i>
à gauche, <i>to the left</i>	ouest, <i>west</i>
tout droit, <i>straight ahead</i>	sud, midi, <i>south</i>
suivez ce chemin, <i>follow</i>	nord, <i>north</i>
<i>this road</i>	à l'ouest, <i>in the west, to the west</i>

Commands to Prisoners

Taschen leeren!	<i>Empty your pockets!</i>
Folgen Sie mir!	<i>Follow me!</i>
Gehen Sie voran!	<i>Pass in front!</i>
Gehen Sie schnell!	<i>Walk quickly!</i>
Gehen Sie langsam!	<i>Walk slowly!</i>

LESSON XX

Subjunctive

The subjunctive is used in clauses introduced by *que*, that, after expressions denoting joy, fear, surprise, will, desire, command, concession, forbidding, necessity, doubt, uncertainty; in short, after expressions of *emotion* or when there is *doubt* as to the fulfilment of the idea of the dependent clause.

Sequence of tenses. — The present subjunctive is used after a present or future verb in the main clause; a past subjunc-

tive after a past tense in the main clause. In colloquial French, however, the past subjunctive is usually avoided by using the present or present perfect subjunctive or by changing the sentence in such a way as to avoid the subjunctive construction.

The subjunctive present is formed by adding the endings, -e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent, to the stem of the present participle: *je donne, tu donnes, il donne, nous donnions, vous donniez, ils donnent*. In the first conjugation it is thus different from the present indicative only in the first and second plural. In a good many irregular verbs, however, the three forms of the singular and the third plural are not like the present participle. In this case they frequently have the same stem as the third plural of the present indicative: indicative, *ils viennent*; subjunctive, *je vienne, tu viennes, il vienne, nous venions, vous veniez, ils viennent*.

The present subjunctive of both *avoir* and *être* are irregular: *j'aie, tu aies, il ait, nous ayons, vous ayez, ils aient; je sois, tu sois, il soit, nous soyons, vous soyez, ils soient*. The imperative of these two verbs is like the subjunctive rather than like the indicative: *ayez, soyez*, etc.

Some Common Irregularities of the Present Indicative

Verbs whose present participle have a -y change that y to i before an -e, -es, -ent: *voir*, to see, *voyant*: *je vois*, etc., *nous voyons, vous voyez, ils voient*; so also the present subjunctive: *je voie, tu voies, il voie, nous voyions, vous voyiez, ils voient*.

Verbs ending in -indre are all conjugated alike: thus *craindre*, to fear; *peindre*, to paint; *joindre*, to join: *je crains, tu crains, il craint, nous craignons, vous craignez, ils craignent*. Past participle, *craint*.

The verbs *dormir*, to sleep; *mentir*, to lie; *partir*, to depart; *sentir*, to feel; *servir*, to serve; *sortir*, to go out, are alike in dropping the second consonant of their stem in the singular of the present indicative: *je dors, tu dors, il dort, nous dormons, vous dormez, ils dorment.*

Vocabulary

- l'ambulance, f., *the field ambulance; ambulance automobile, ambulance car*
asphyxier, *to suffocate, gas; s'asphyxier, to be suffocated, gassed*
le bandage, *the bandage*
le billet, *the ticket, note; billet d'entrée, admission order (to a hospital, etc.); billet de sortie, discharge order; billet d'urgence, emergency order*
le bon d'aliments, *the order for food; bon de médicaments, order for drugs*
le brancard, *the stretcher*
le brancardier, *the stretcher bearer*
la cicatrice, *the scar*
le congé de convalescence, *the sick leave*
la douleur, *the pain, grief*
la feuille, *the leaf, sheet; feuille d'observation, clinical report sheet; feuille de température, temperature chart*
la fièvre, *the fever; avoir la fièvre, to be feverish*
fuir, *to flee (present, je fuis, etc., nous fuyons, vous fuyez, ils fuient)*
la gare, *the station; gare d'évacuation, clearing station (for wounded)*
guérir, *to cure, get well*
la guérison, *the cure*

l'hôpital, m., *the hospital*

l'infirmier, m., l'infirmière, f., *the nurse*

le mal, *the evil, pain, illness*; faire mal à, *to hurt*

le malade, *the patient*

le médecin, *the doctor*

perdre, *to lose*

panser une blessure, *to dress a wound*

la plaie, *the wound*

se porter mieux, aller mieux, *to be better*

le poste de secours, *the dressing station*

sentir, *to feel*; (present, je sens, etc., nous sentons, etc.);

se sentir mieux, *to feel better*

le train, *the train*; train sanitaire, *ambulance train*

la réforme, *the invalidation*

le sang, *the blood*

vomir, *to vomit*

le vomissement, *the vomiting*

Exercises

A. Read aloud in French and translate:

1. Où êtes-vous blessé? 2. Est-ce que cela vous fait mal? 3. Avez-vous perdu beaucoup de sang? 4. Je suis bien content que vous vous portiez mieux aujourd'hui. 5. Je regrette que vous le lui ayez donné. 6. Les brancardiers viendront vous chercher bientôt. 7. Voici le médecin qui va panser votre blessure. 8. Le médecin a dit que ses malades sont guéris.

B. Give French equivalents for:

dressing station, stretcher, ambulance, ambulance train, nurse, scar, discharge order, admission order, sick leave, pain, fever, clearing station, cure, hospital.

C. Write in French:

1. Where is the dressing station ?
2. Have you seen the ambulance ?
3. Do you feel much pain ?
4. That hurts me.
5. I am feverish.
6. Call the nurse, please.
7. The patient is better.

D. Read aloud in French after the instructor:

Liaison

La liaison a pour but de mettre en commun le plus de
Liaison has for its object to put together all the
renseignements possible entre tous les chefs faisant partie
information possible among all the leaders taking part
d'une même grande unité, afin d'obtenir la convergence des
in a single large unit, in order to secure unity of
efforts et en particulier le concours intime de l'infanterie et de
efforts and especially the close contact of infantry and
l'artillerie.
artillery.

Pour les chefs des petites unités, elle peut être symbolisée
For leaders of small units, it may be symbolized
par les quatre branches d'une croix, signifiant: liaison avec
by the four branches of a cross, signifying: liaison with
les fractions en avant, liaison avec les chefs en arrière,
the elements on front, liaison with the leaders in rear,
liaison avec les voisins de droite et de gauche.
liaison with the next units on right and left.

Elle comporte pour eux, comme moyen d'information,
It comprises for them, as a means of information,
l'observation terrestre, et comme moyens de transmission le
terrestrial observation, and as a means of transmission the
téléphone, la signalisation, les agents de transmission et les
telephone, signalling, connecting files, and
pigeons voyageurs.
carrier pigeons.

L'emploi de ces moyens doit toujours faire l'objet d'un
The use of these means should always be the subject of a
plan d'ensemble, constituant un paragraphe spécial ou une
general plan, constituting a special paragraph or an
annexe du plan d'opération ou du plan de défense. Il
appendix of the plan of operation or of the plan of defense. It
ne dispense pas d'entrer fréquemment et personnellement
does not dispense with entering frequently and personally
en contact avec ses voisins.
into contact with the next units.

Le fait que les moyens mécaniques de transmission ont
The fact that mechanical means of transmission have
fait défaut dans une circonstance donnée ne saurait excuser
failed in a given instance cannot excuse
un chef d'être resté dans l'ignorance de modifications
a leader for having remained in ignorance of important
importantes survenues dans la situation de son unité et des
modifications occurring in the situation of his unit and the

unités voisines, et de n'avoir pas exercé sur la conduite
nearest units, and for not having exercised on the course
des événements l'action personnelle nécessaire.
of events his necessary personal action.

Une petite unité établira ses liaisons de façons différentes.

A small unit will establish its liaisons by different methods.

. . . En première ligne, les liaisons latérales sont les
. . . *In first line, lateral communications are the*
plus importantes. En renfort, la mission est presque
most important. In support, the mission is nearly
toujours donnée d'avance et consistera généralement
always given in advance and will consist usually
à soutenir une unité placée devant soi: donc, savoir sa
in supporting a unit placed before it: then, learn its
situation, ses emplacements, les cheminements y conduisant
situation, its emplacements, the routes leading to it
et tout ce qu'il est nécessaire de connaître pour pouvoir se
and all that it is necessary to know to enable one
substituer à elle sans aucun temps mort.
to take its place without any time lost.

En réserve, l'unité peut être appelée à agir dans n'importe

In reserve, the unit may be called to act in any

quelle direction. La troupe se repose, mais l'esprit du
direction whatsoever. The troop rests, but the mind of the
chef n'en doit être que plus actif: examiner les diverses
leader should be only the more active: examine the different

éventualités possibles et établir d'avance pour chacune possible *eventualities and determine in advance for each* d'elles les liaisons nécessaires. Faire reconnaître *of them the necessary communications. Have reconnoitered* notamment les itinéraires dans tous les sens. *especially the routes in every direction.*

Manuel, pp. 304-305

French Army Interpreters

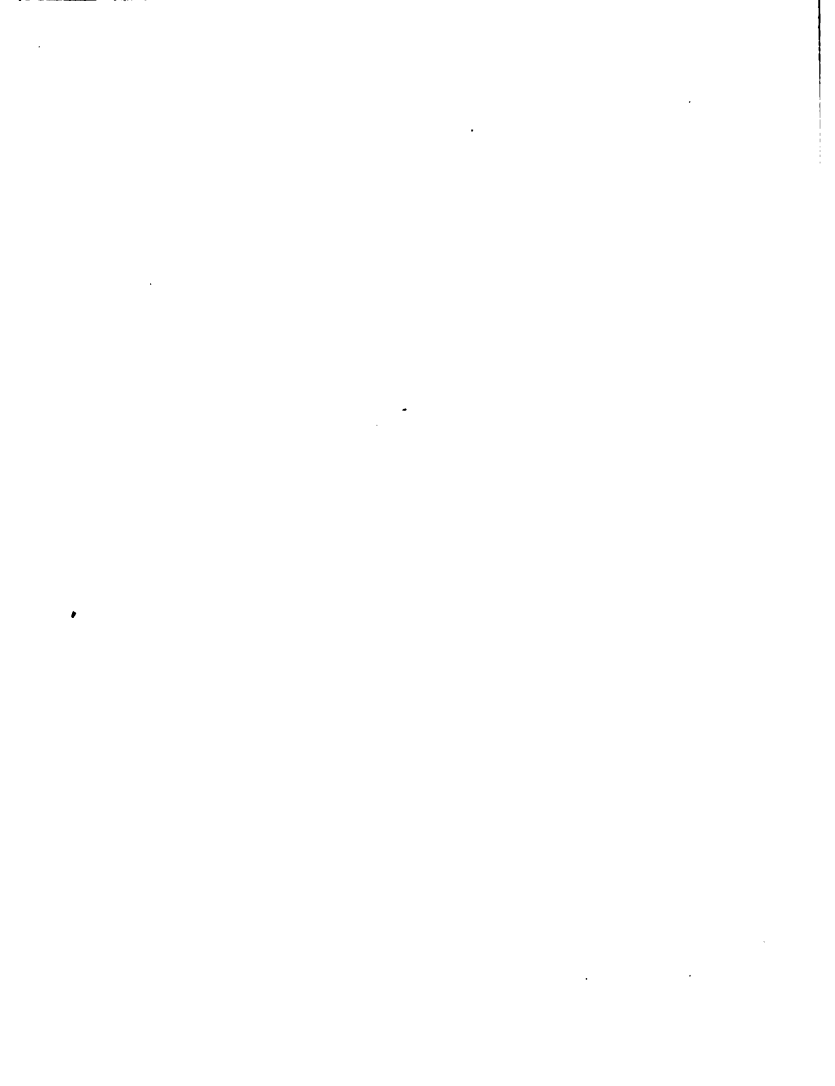
French army interpreters are of three classes, — captains, lieutenants, and second lieutenants.

Their distinctive badge is a blue velvet band worn on the cap, with the badges of rank above it. They wear also a blue velvet gorget, and on the cap and gorget a gold-laced olive leaf. The jacket buttons are marked with a sphynx.

Interprètes stagiaires (interpreters on trial) rank as sergeant-majors and wear the same badge, except that the lace is Russia, silver entwined with red silk.

Interprètes auxiliaires, ou de complément (auxiliary interpreters) are men from all arms, from private up to sergeant-major, and wear, in addition to their own corps badges, a sphynx carried out in metal on a blue gorget.

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